Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

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HOLLAND'S BILL INCLUDES WOMEN

Dutch Government Takes Step to Do Away With Qualification of Sex

The Dutch government introduced a bill Nov. 1 for the revision of the constitutional law of the Netherlands. It is proposed by the bill to extend the right of voting to all the male citizens who have reached the age of 23 and are not excluded by certain disabilities, and also to women citizens who have reached the same age.

However, this revision will not result immediately in universal franchise for all the women in the country. A further revision of the existing electoral law, or the introduction of a separate bill later on, will stipulate how far the right of woman suffrage is to be extended.

In a letter to the Woman's Journal, with regard to the proposed bill of enfranchisement, Martina G. Kramers writes: "Ever since the introduction of the present Constitution in Holland, in 1887, an agitation for electoral re-

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WAR HAS OPENED ASQUITH'S EYES

Premier Says There Are Thousands of Heroines — Didn't Know it Last Year

Premier Asquith of England, in a recent speech before Parliament, made the following statement, which is quoted by Votes for Women, the English suffrage paper, as having been given less attention than it deserved:

. . . "Let us ask ourselves what year in our history has done more to justify our faith in the manhood and the womanhood of our people? It has brought us, as we cannot at this moment forget, the imperishable story of the last hours of Edith Cavell. . . . She has taught the bravest man amongst us a supreme lesson of courage. Yes, sir, and in this United Kingdom and throughout the Dominions of the Crown there are thousands of such women, and a year ago we did not know it."

ELECTRICAL UNION GIVES SUFFRAGE

New Rule Made by Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Gives "One Woman, One Vote"

A suffrage victory within the labor movement was registered recently at the convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, held at St. Paul, Mo., and will, it is hoped, be confirmed when the proposition is submitted to a referendum vote of the organization. Heretofore, the women members of the union have had only half a vote apiece. But henceforth, in accordance with the recent action, the rule will be "one woman, one vote," and the telephone girls will enjoy full suffrage within their national organization.

URGES WOMEN ON FIRE COMMISSION

Consumers' League Says Inspectors Have Too Often Regarded Office as Political Plum

The need for women, as well as men, on the New York State Industrial Commission has been emphasized in a statement just given out by the Consumers' League, which calls attention to the necessity for preventing the recurrence of such tragedies as the Brooklyn factory fire of Nov. 6, and the Triangle fire some years ago. The Consumers' League points out that the fire protection laws are adequate, but the provision for their efficient administration is not.

"Too often the guardians of the public safety are party appointees who regard jobs in the Labor Department as political plums," says the statement of the Consumers' League. "By their own confession the commissioners and inspectors whose duty it is to enforce the laws have known they were being violated, yet they have not taken sufficient action."

Reports of the important State conventions in New York and Pennsylvania which were held this week will be given in next week's Woman's Journal.

EXPENSES FILED IN TWO STATES

Campaign for Inevitable Justice Cost Both Sides $120,000 in New York Alone

Certificates of expenditures in behalf of the suffrage amendments were filed within the last few days in New York and Massachusetts. The total expenditure in New York, as filed by the Empire State Campaign Committee, was $87,131 and the receipts were $89,303. The receipts of the Bay State Campaign Finance Committee were $26,059.46 and the expenditures were $22,713.47. The receipts of the Massachusetts W. S. A. were $27,608.05; the expenditures were $21,440.29.

The reports show that about $120,000 was spent in the campaign for and against suffrage in New York State alone. Everyone admits that equal suffrage is bound to come. How much longer must this wearing work for an inevitable justice go on?

The 54-hour law as it applies to women has been held to be constitutional by a decision of the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court handed down Nov. 30.

HENRY FORD GIVES PEACE WOMEN AID

Two Mercy Ships, Hundreds of Telegrams, Conference With President Wilson Start Mediation

Women have been playing an important part during the last ten days or fortnight in the efforts in this country for stopping the European war. They sent telegrams by the hundred, at the request of Miss Jane Addams, to President Wilson to urge him to call "a conference of nations, dedicated to finding a just settlement of this war." It is estimated that millions of mothers were reached by Miss Addams' request. Mrs. Henry Ford furnished $10,000 with which to send the telegrams to every woman's organization in the country, whether social, religious, educational, industrial or political.

Mrs. Ethel Snowden, of England, and Madame Rosika Schwimmer, of Hungary, on Saturday interviewed President Wilson in Washington to present the case for peace and to ask his assistance in initiating a speedy and just settlement of the war. Their plans were endorsed heartily at a mass meeting on Nov. 26, at which the following peace

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CAMPAIGN SWEEPS ON TO CAPITAL

Congress and President to be Greeted With Great Demand for Federal Action

The campaign for the passage of the federal amendment enfranchising women will come to a head with the opening of Congress next week. The Congressional Union envoys, Mrs. Sara Bard Field and Miss Frances Jolliffe, with petitions signed by over a million, a large number of whom are voters, will arrive in Washington Monday morning, ending their trip by automobile from San Francisco. They will be greeted by a great crowd at the Capitol, where the petitions, which are said to be four miles long, will be delivered to the Congressmen and Senators. A delegation will then proceed to the White House to ask President Wilson's support of the nation-wide amendment.

This will be only the beginning of two weeks of the greatest activity for equal suffrage Washington has ever seen. The convention of the Congressional Union will last all the week, ending with a fine pageant of the life of Susan B. Anthony in Convention Hall, Dec. 13. It will be followed immediately by the convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association at the New Willard lasting from Dec. 14 to 19.

A woman will voice the appeal for enfranchisement on the floor

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TIMES CHANGED IN WASHINGTON

No Suffrage Lobby Three Years Ago, But Now Cause Figures Prominently

"Beyond doubt," says the Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript, "suffrage will figure prominently in Congress, if only for the reason that the suffragists are gathering in unexampled numbers in Washington, prepared to lobby, cajole, and even to threaten with political reprisals those who are not their friends and advocates.

"Three years ago there was no suffrage lobby in Washington. Today there are two well-organized and highly energetic suffrage lobbies—the Congressional Committee, representing the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and the Congressional Union, representing itself and, incidentally, many hundreds of women voters. What makes the situation especially delicate and interesting is the fact that on these lobbies are not only wives and daughters of members of Congress and prominent Democratic officials, but also women well known in public life from every part of the country.

"Many are the stories current in Washington of militant younger feminine members of the families of statesmen who do not leave 'father' a moment of peace on the suffrage question. In home and office the omnipresent suffragist holds down to the trail of votes for women."

HOLLAND'S BILL INCLUDES WOMEN

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form has been conducted. At first the agitation was carried on by men, and for men only; it resulted in producing in 1897 a rather democratic franchise system, which has now brought the number of electors up to nearly a million. Still 5-13 of the men over 25 years old are disqualified along with all the women. The latter have always conducted their own agitation, unaided by any political party, and in 1894 they formed the Woman Suffrage Association, which now has a membership of 18,000.

"The present cabinet is the outcome of the elections of 1915, and thereby is under the engagement of preparing a revision of the constitution in the sense of manhood suffrage and abolishing the constitutional disqualification of women. This day (Nov. 1st) the government has introduced the bill for revision of the constitution.

"This means a real step forward for women, since they are no longer disqualified and the constitution even requires the electoral law to enfranchise women. But which women? And which not? And why does the bill only put the sexes on the same footing as to eligibility and not as to giving them votes? These are questions which the parliamentary debates will perhaps solve. It will then also appear what effect the untiring agitation of the Woman Suffrage Association has produced.

"Like most of thenational auxiliaries of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, the Dutch W. S. A. does not concern itself with the extension of the franchise, the voting qualifications or the number of electors. It limits its action to the demand that sex should be no disqualification, and accordingly claims a limited franchise for women if men have only a limited franchise, and universal suffrage for women, if men possess universal suffrage. The latter will be the case in Holland, when the government bill becomes law.

"Our efforts must now concentrate on getting the present bill carried with the addition of equal franchise for men and women. Last year, in the four months preceding the outbreak of the war, which put an end to every action, the Woman Suffrage Association had collected 165,000 signatures to a petition for political equality of men and women to be established by the constitution. The Dutch cabinet has often declared its willingness to carry out 'the will of the people,' and here the people has clearly manifested its will."

The Amateur Athletic Union will hereafter sanction and keep records of athletic events in which women compete alone, and also events in which both men and women compete. Previous to this decision no events in which women competed were sanctioned by the athletic body.

After forty-five years of experience there is no division of opinion on the question of suffrage in Wyoming. Our people would as soon think of surrendering their charter of Statehood as of depriving their women of the ballot. — Representative Mondell of Wyoming.

Big Reception Planned At Capital For National Suffrage Convention

Cabinet Women and Wives of Senators and Congressmen Prominent on Honorary Committee of Arrangements—Series of Important Conferences Will Be Held Every Week—One Thousand Delegates Expected

Men and women high in the political and social life of Washington have given their names to the Honorary Committee on Arrangements for the great 47th annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which is to be held in Washington Dec. 14-19.

Prominent among them are several ladies of the Cabinet. Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, wife of the Secretary of War; Mrs. David S. Houston, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture; Mrs. Franklin K. Lane, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, and Mrs. Albert Sidney Burleson, wife of the Postmaster-General, are among those who have expressed their willingness to stand behind the great gathering of suffragists.

Among the others, according to a statement issued by the local Committee on Arrangements, of which Mrs. Winston Churchill is chairman, are the following: Dr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Bowerman, Mrs. Ninna Blair Richey, Mrs. Philander Claxton, Mrs. Isaac Gans, Col. and Mrs. Selden Allen Day, Mrs. Simon Newcomb, Mrs. John B. Henderson, Mr. Wm. F. Gude, Mrs. Robert M. La Follette, Mrs. George Sutherland, Mrs. Reed Smoot, Mrs. Henry F. Ashurst, Mrs. John F. Shafroth, Mrs. A. Garrison McClintock, Miss Mary Perry Brown, Dr. William Tindall, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. F. MacFarland, Miss Julia Lathrop, Justice Stanton J. Peele, Mrs. Henry S. Graves, Mrs. Theodore Noyes and Representative and Mrs. Frank W. Mondell.

The convention is expected to muster probably a thousand delegates, from every State in the Union. The National Association includes 64 affiliated organizations, one of them being located as far away as Hawaii.

The program, so far as it has been announced, indicates an extremely busy session for the delegates throughout the entire week, a week which would appall any one but a suffragist. It includes not only business sessions in the day time, but evening conferences as well. These conferences will take the place of the mass meetings open to the public which have hitherto always been a feature of suffrage conventions. One big mass meeting, and only one, will be held at Poli's Theatre on Sunday, Dec. 19. This change is due to the tremendous growth of suffrage activity and the consequent increase in the business of the Association, which has made it necessary to allow the day sessions to be free for the transaction of business. The conferences, two of which will be held simultaneously each evening, will be devoted to a discussion of political methods for carrying on the suffrage work both through federal and State amendments, and will cover such topics as publicity, Congressional district organization and suffrage literature.

All of these meetings will be held at the Willard Hotel, where the entire tenth floor has been turned over to the convention for the week. This includes three conference rooms besides the two ball rooms which will be in constant use.

Preliminary Poll of Congressmen

Chicago Herald Makes Analysis of Friends and Opponents of Nation-wide Amendment—Many Now "On Fence" May be Won Over by Suffrage Work of Next Few Weeks

A poll of the incoming Congress on the nation-wide suffrage amendment, conducted by John Callan O'Laughlin, of the Chicago Herald, was issued by the Herald last week. This poll is valuable as coming from an impartial source and indicates a strong backing for the amendment. It is, however, by no means the final word; no straw poll can be. The list of Senators and Congressmen "on the fence" includes many names that are certain to be recorded for the amendment; the delegations from Illinois and West Virginia are notable instances. But aside from this, the opportunity to win over doubtful or hesitating Congressmen and Senators is **now.** The great demonstrations at Washington are to come within the next two weeks. Congress opens Monday. Every reasonable effort should be made at once to win Congressmen over to the suffrage side and to get them to push the amendment to a favorable vote.

Supporters in Senate

The following members of the Senate, according to the poll, will support an amendment to the constitution providing for equal suffrage:

DEMOCRATS

Arizona—Ashhurst, Smith.
Colorado—Thomas, Shafroth.
Illinios—Lewis.
Kansas—Thompson.
Louisiana—Ransdell.
Montana—Myers, Walsh.
Nevada—Newlands.
New Hamshire—Hollis.
New Jersey—Hughes.
Oklahoma—Owen.
Oregon—Chamberlain, Lane.
Tennessee—Lea.
Texas—Sheppard.
Total—17.

REPUBLICANS

California—Works.
Idaho—Brady.
Illinois—Sherman.
Iowa—Cummins, Kenyon.
Michigan—Smith, Townsend.
Minnesota—Nelson, Clapp.
Nebraska—Norris.
North Dakota—Gronna.
New Hamphire—Gallinger.
Pennsylvania—Penrose.
South Dakota—Sterling.
Utah—Smoot, Sutherland.
Washington—Jones, Poindexter (Prog.).
Wisconsin—La Follette.
Wyoming—Clark, Warren.
Total—21.

Opponents in Senate

The following members of the Senate are said to oppose the amendment:

DEMOCRATS

Alabama—Bankhead, Underwood.
Arkansas—Clarke, Robinson.
Delaware—Saulsbury.
Florida—Fletcher, Bryan.
Georgia—Smith, Hardwick.
Indiana—Kern.
Kentucky—James.
Louisiana—Broussard.
Maine—Johnson.
Maryland—Smith, Lee.
Mississippi—Williams, Vardaman.
Missouri—Stone, Reed.
Nevada—Pittman.
New Jersey—Martine.
North Carolina—Simmons.
Ohio—Pomerene.
Oklahoma—Gore.
South Carolina—Tillman, Smith.
Tennessee—Shields.
Texas—Culberson.
Virginia—Martin, Swanson.
Total—30.

REPUBLICANS

Connecticut—Brandegee, McLean.
Deleware—Du Pont.
Idaho—Borah.
Massachusetts—Lodge, Weeks.
New Mexico—Catron.
New York—Wadsworth.
North Dakota—McCumber.
Pennsylvania—Oliver.
Rhode Island—Lippitt.
Vermont—Dillingham, Page.
Total—13.

Senators on the Fence

The following senators either are undecided or failed to express their attitude in the poll on the amendment:

California—Phelan.
Indiana—Shively.
Kansas—Curtis.
Kentucky—Beckham.
Maine—Burleigh.
Nebraska—Hitchcock.
New Mexico—Fall.
New York—O'Gorman.
North Carolina—Overman.
Ohio—Harding.
Rhode Island—Colt.
South Dakota—Johnson.
West Virginia—Chilton, Goff.
Wisconsin—Husting.
Total—15.

Supporters in House

The following members of the House will support the amendment:

DEMOCRATS

Arizona—Hayden.
California—Raker, Church, Randall, Kettner.
Colorado—Keating, Taylor.
Florida—Wilson.
Illinois—Sabath, McAndrews, Buchanan, Gallagher, Travenner, Stone, Rainey, Foster, W. E. Williams.
Indiana—Moss, Adair, Cline, Barnhart.
Kansas—Taggart, Doolittle, Helvering, Connelly, Shouse.
Massachusetts—Phelan.
Missouri—Lloyd, Rucker, Alexander, Borland, Dickinson, Hamlin, Shackleford, Hensley, Russell, Decker, Rubey.
New Jersey—Scully, Hart.
New York—Maher, Smith.
Ohio—Sherwood, Crossen.
Oklahoma—Davenport, Thompson, Ferris.
Rhode Island—O'Shaunessy.
Tennessee—Sims, McKellar.
Texas—Davis.
Washington—Dill.
West Virginia—Littlepage.
Total—53.

REPUBLICANS

California—Kent (Ind.) Curry, Kahn, Noland, (Prog.), Hayes, Stephens (Prog.).
Delaware—Miller.
Idaho—McCracken, Smith.
Illinois—Madden, Mann, Wilson, Britten, McKenzie, McKinley, Copley (Prog.).
Kansas—Anthony, Campbell.
Kentucky—Langley.
Maine—Guernsey.
Massachusetts—Treadway, Rogers, Roberts, Walsh.
Michigan—J. M. Smith, Hamilton, Mapes, Kelley, Cramton, Fordney, McLaughlin, James.
Minnesota—Anderson, Smith, Lindberg, Volstead, Steenerson.
Missouri—Dyer.
Nebraska—Kinkaid.
New Jersey—Drukker.
New York—Chandler (Prog.), Mott.
North Dakota—Helgesen, Young, Norton.
Ohio—Kearns, Foss.
Oklahoma—Morgan.
Oregon—Hawley, Sinnott.
Pennsylvania—Butler, Griest, Kleis, Miller, Porter.
Tennessee—Sells, Austin.
Utah—Howell.
Virginia—Slemp.
Washington—Humphrey, Johnson, La Follette.
West Virginia—Cooper.
Wisconsin—Nelson.
Wyoming—Mondell.
Total—65.

Opponents in House

The following members of the House according to the poll will oppose the amendment:

DEMOCRATS

Alabama—Dent, Blackmon, Heflin, Burnett, Abercrombie.
Arkansas—Caraway, Oldfield, Tilman, Wingo, Jacoway, Taylor, Goodwin.
Florida—Sparkman, Clark.
Georgia—Edwards, Park, Crisp, Adamson, Howard, Lee, Tribble, Bell, Vinson, Walker, Hughes.
Indiana—Lieb, Cullup, Cox, Dixon, Gray, Morrison, Rauch.
Kentucky—Barkley, Thomas, Johnson, Sherley, Rouse, Cantrill, Helm, Field.
Louisiana—Estopinal, Dupre, Watkins, Maine—McGillicuddy.
Maryland—Price, Talbott, Coady, Linthicum, Lewis.
Michigan—Doremus, Beakes.
Mississippi—Chandler, Stephens, Humphreys, Sission, Witherspoon, Harrison, Quinn, Collier.
Missouri—Booher.
Nebraska—Lobeck, Stephens.
New York—Fitzgerald, Griffin, Riordan, Conry, Dooling, Carew, Patten, Driscoll.
North Carolina—Small, Kitchin, Hood, Pou, Stedman, Godwin, Page, Doughton, Webb.
Ohio—Gard, Key, Brumbaugh, Ashbrook, Gordon.
Oklahoma—Carter, Murray.
Pennsylvania—Lesher, Bailey.
South Carolina—Whaley, Byrnes, Aiken, Finley, Ragsdale, Lever.
Tennessee—Moon, Hull, Houston, Byrns, Garrett.
Texas—Dies, Young, Rayburn, Summers, Hardy, Gregg, Eagle, Burgess, Buchanan, Henry, Callaway, Stephens, Slayden, Garner, Smith.
Virginia—Holland, Montague, Watson, Glass, Hays, Carlin, Flood.
West Virginia—Brown.
Wisconsin—Burke, Reilly, Konop.
Total—128.

REPUBLICANS

Connecticut—Tilson.
Illinois—Rodenberg.
Indiana—Moores.
Maine—Hinds.
Massachusetts—Gillett, Paige, Winslow, Gardner, Greene.
Minnesota—Davis, Miller.
Missouri—Meeker.
Nebraska—Sloan.
New Jersey—Browning, Gray.
New York—Rowe, Siegel, Platt, Parker, Snyder, Fairchild, Magee, Danforth, Hamilton.
Ohio—Switzer.
Pennsylvania—Barchfield, Crago, Moore.
Vermont—Greene.
Wisconsin—Cooper, Cary, Stafford, Esch, Lenroot.
Total—34.

House Men on the Fence

The following members of the House either are undecided or failed to express their attitude on the amendment:

Alabama—Gray, Steagall, Oliver, Almon, Huddleston.
California—Elston.
Colorada—Hilliard, Timberlake.
Connecticut—Oakey, Freeman, Hill, Glynn.
Florida—Sears.
Georgia—Wise.
Illinois—McDermott, Foss, Fuller, King, Sterling, Cannon, Wheeler, Williams, Denison, Chiperfield.
Indiana—Wood.
Iowa—Kennedy, Hull, Sweet, Haugen, Good, Ramseyer, Dowell, Towner, Green, Woods, Steele.
Kansas—Ayres.
Kentucky—Kincheloe, Powers.
Louisiana—Martin.
Maine—Peters.
Maryland—Mudd.
Massachusetts—Dallinger, Tague, Tinkham, Gallivan, Carter, Olney.
Michigan—Loud, Scott, Nichols.
Minnesota—Ellsworth, Davis, Van Dyke, Schall.
Missouri—Clark, Igoe.
Montana—Evans, Stout.
Nebraska—Reavis, Shallenberger.
Nevada—Roberts.
New Hampshire—Sulloway, Wason.
New Jersey—Bacharach, Hutchinson, Capstick, Lehlbach, Eagan, Hamill.
New Mexico—Hernandez.
New York—Caldwell, Flynn, Dale, Swift, Haskell, London, Loft, Farley, Hulbert, Bruckner, Bennet, Oglesby, Husted, Ward, Sanford, Charles, Snell, Gould, Pratt, Dunn, Dempsey.
North Carolina—Britt.
Ohio—Longworth, Allen, Russell, Matthews, Overmyer, Williams, Mooney, McCulloch, Hollingsworth, Cooper, Emerson.
Oklahoma—Hastings, Murray, McClintic.
Oregon—McArthur.
Pennsylvania—Vare, Graham, Edmonds, Costello, Darrow, Watson, Farr, Casey, Heaton, Dewalt, McFadden, Focht, Krieler, Beales, Rowland, Keister, Hopwood, Temple, Liebel, Steele, North, Coleman, Morin, Garland, Lafean, Scott.
Rhode Island—Stiness, Kennedy.
South Carolina—Nicholls.
South Dakota—Dillon, Johnson, Gandy.
Tennessee—Padgett.
Texas—Black, McLemore.
Utah—Mays.
Vermont—Dale.
Virginia—Jones, Saunders, Flood.
Washington—Hadley.
West Virginia—Neely, Brown, Moss, Sutherland.
Wisconsin—Browne, Frear.
Total—153.

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HENRY FORD GIVES PEACE WOMEN AID

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advocates spoke: Mrs. Louis Post, Madame Schwimmer, Mrs. Snowden and Mr. Henry Ford. Mr. Ford said that he never had made a speech and that this was the first time he ever had faced a public audience.

"I simply want to ask you," he went on, "to remember the slogan, 'Out of the trenches before Christmas, never to go back,' and I thank you for your attention."

That was all he said. The meeting cheered the speech vigorously and Mrs. Louis F. Post, wife of the Assistant Secretary of Labor, who presided, repeated the slogan in a dramatic manner as the cheers continued.

Mr. Ford has engaged a ship, the Oscar II, to carry peace delegates to a series of conferences in Europe at which every possible effort to stop the war will be made. The ship is to sail from New York today, and a second ship, chartered by Mr. Ford, is expected to leave next week.

Mr. Ford says: "I'll go the limit of my fortune in backing the women in their efforts to secure immediate peace."

Mrs. E. A. Sammis of Huntington, N. Y., reports that the 1915 Baby Show of the Political Equality League was very successful.

The mothers of two of the prize winners—Mrs. F. C. Schaeffler and Mrs. Mabel R. Cann—are prominent suffragists, and were watchers at the polls at the recent election.

It is dangerous to any government, and especially is this true of a democracy, to have any group of people living within its borders outside of the responsibilities and duties of citizenship. —Mrs. Raymond Robins.

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PAGEANT PICTURES PIONEER WOMAN

Susan B. Anthony Story to be Told by Over 400 Characters in Washington

Convention Hall, Washington, will be the scene of the Susan B. Anthony pageant Dec. 13. Four hundred participants, with 18 principal parts, have a share in the 10 episodes which compose the pageant. Mrs. Florence Kays Hanson will play the role of Susan B. Anthony. Miss Hazel MacKaye, author and director of the pageant, considers Mrs. Hanson the one person in the country best suited to the great role. All of the characters in the pageant are historical and all of the work is voluntary.

The following will take important parts: Mrs. Charlotte Stanley, Elizabeth Cady Stanton; Miss Catherine Reynolds McCormick, Lucretia Mott; James R. Daly, Wendell Phillips; Mrs. Margaret Hopkins Worrell, Mrs. Amelia Bloomer; Howard Treat, Daniel Anthony; Mrs. Ruth Pierson, Mrs. Daniel Anthony; Miss Leanora de Grange, Hannah Anthony; Miss Marguerite Piers, Mary Anthony; Prof. E. C. Townsend, the Quaker elder; J. B. Peat, Judge Hunt; Bennett Mead, clerk of the court; Frederick H. Kerby, Richard Henry Lee; Harry Meyer, a country boy, and Watson Ahlenfeld, Farmer Marsh. A chorus of 100 women's voices will sing between the episodes.

The pageant itself is something of an innovation, since now for the first time the pageant form has been used to interpret the life of an individual. Heretofore the revival of this ancient art has been sed in two ways: either to interpret the history of a community or interpret a social idea. Miss MacKaye says of her pageant: "I have sought to give a faithful interpretation of the life of this great leader. A play would not compass it. Her more than 50 years of public life were so filled with dramatic incidents that even the pageant form is inadequate Still in the 10 episodes the audience cannot fail to admire the truly militant spirit of this great pioneer."

"We believe in equal political rights for men and women and that the ballot in the hands of women is a weapon for the destruction of the liquor traffic," declared the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union at its recent annual convention in its Declaration of Principles. The W. C. T. U. also declared their belief in a single standard of morals for men and women, and in equal pay for equal service.

The heavy registration of women this year sets a new registration record for Holyoke, Mass. About 1,000 women registered since the opening of fall registration, and 829 had their names added to the lists since the State election.

It is the right of women to vote in order that they may get the full development to which every American citizen is entitled, in order that they may protect themselves, and in order that through their larger development they may aid in protecting society.—Louis D. Brandeis.

As a universal theory, I believe woman should enjoy every political as well as every other privilege that she is capable of exercising.—M. Eugene Brieux.

I hope woman suffrage will come, for I believe it will be a great safeguard against international disasters of war for which women pay so heavily.—Alfred Noyes.

Woman is not superior to man, nor is she inferior to man; she is different. On account of being different this phase needs to be represented in our political life.—Josiah Morse, University of South Carolina.

Senator Lippitt of Rhode Island, who says he does not think a federal amendment enfranchising women should be passed at this time, also declares that it is a violation of democracy for any pure food laws to interfere with a manufacturer's business.

Connecticut expects to send a full delegation to the national convention in Washington. Both the president, Mrs. T. N. Hepburn, and the vice-president, Mrs. Grace Gallatin Sexton, expect to attend, and among the other delegates are Dr. and Mrs. Allee, Miss Mary Olcott, Miss Annie Eliot Trumbull, Mrs. George H. Day, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. G. Taylor, Miss Katharine Ludington, Dr. V. H. Parker, Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, Mrs. W. D. Ascough, Miss C. Ruutz-Rees and Mrs. Annie G. Porritt.

I have taught young men and women for more than twenty years and this experience has convinced me how unjust and unwise it is to exclude from voting one-half the educated citizens of the State.—Frederick J. Woodbridge, Columbia University.

Every intelligent vote will clean up conditions. Women will vote intelligently, and are entitled to as well as men.—William Burns, Jr.

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WHO FAILED?

By Cora Stewart

It was a day or two after election that a young Syrian friend of mine, the only suffragist in a large family group, asked me what to say to the relatives who were teasing her. She felt so disappointed at the women's failure. I said, "It was not the women who failed. This was a test in the progress of democracy, an examination open to men only. The majority of them failed to pass, and will have to take it again." They must learn their Tennyson:

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new,
And God fulfills himself in many ways,
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world."

In her taking off it seems Edith Cavell was accorded certain "rights" that are accorded the men who are convicted as spies. She had the "right" to suffer the extreme penalty for a minor offense. In her service Edith Cavell had the "right" to do for her cause and country the same things men are permitted to do. We do not remember having seen anywhere anything to the effect that Edith Cavell had the right to vote in her home country at any time before she exercised the "right" to die for that country.—Indiana Times.

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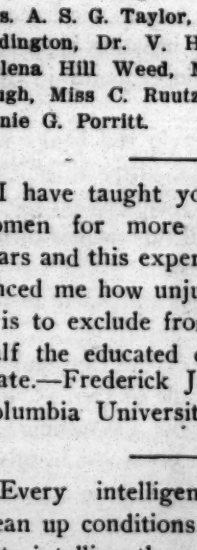
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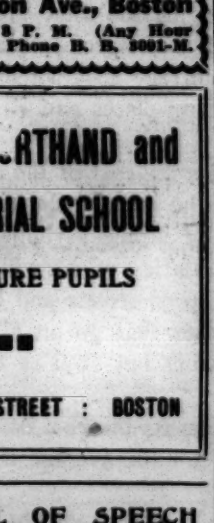
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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1915

THE COST OF ELECTIONS

We resume this week our review of the anonymous pamphlet, "The Case Against Woman Suffrage," which is understood to be the work of Mr. George R. Conroy.

Mr. Conroy speaks of "the high cost of government," and claims that equal suffrage would greatly increase the cost of elections. The cost of government is high, but the cost of elections is a very trifling part of it. For instance, in the budget of New York City for 1913 and 1914, election expenses are one of the smallest items, amounting to about seven tenths of one per cent. of the total expenditure, or 24 cents per person. If this were doubled, it would not be ruinous—and equal suffrage does not double the cost, for most of the same polling places and election officers serve for both sexes.

The cost of government includes the cost of the army and navy, of soldiers' pensions, of the schools, the courts, the prisons, the public hospitals and insane asylums, the police and fire departments, the salaries of all officials, from the president down, the upkeep of streets and highways, and a thousand other expenses that go on all the year around; while election day comes but once or twice a year.

Mr. Conroy says that in Massachusetts the cost of government in the year 1913 was $270 for the average family of five, or $54 per person.

Mr. Conroy claims that equal suffrage would cost Massachusetts $500,000 a year. As the population of Massachusetts is 3,366,416, this would only mean an addition of about 15 cents a year to "the cost of living" for each person, or a little over one cent a month.

The cost of elections varies widely, under male suffrage, in different States and different parts of the same State. In New Jersey it averages 8 cents per person; in Pennsylvania, 20 cents. Congressman Keating of Colorado has pointed out that the last election in Albany, N. Y., cost $24.60 per thousand of the population, while the last election in Denver cost only $12.25 per thousand of the population—about half as much.

Mr. Conroy quotes the Los Angeles Times as saying that it cost the citizens of California $1,637,500 to exercise the suffrage last year. As the population of California is 2,377,549, this is only 69 cents percapita . And California has the initiative and referendum, which means a number of special elections in addition to the regular ones.

In California, except during the Panama Exposition year, the increase of expense has been less rapid since women voted than it was before. The expenses involved in the Exposition, of course, were enormous. But the rate of increase during the normal years following the granting of equal suffrage in 1911 are shown in the report presented to the 63d Congress by Senator Works of California (Senate Document No. 488). It covers 1912-1913:

"Criticism has been made of the increase in the cost of the State administration. The average increase in the cost of administration for the twelve years preceding the last administration has been 20.77 per cent. The increase for these two years is 15.9 per cent. This is the smallest increase in the history of the State, and it covers the largest increase in the growth of the State institutions."

The plea of increased election expenses could have been urged equally against every previous extension of th franchise. When Massachusetts abolished the religious test, for instance, and admitted to suffrage Methodists and Baptists, Catholics and Unitarians and Jews; more ballots and election officers were required; but that was not considered a good reason for continuing the old injustice.

A. S. B.

THE COST TO CANDIDATES

Mr. Conroy says that the election expenses of candidates for the U. S. Senate in 1914 were larger in the suffrage States than in certain non-suffrage States. This may interest candidates for the U. S. Senate, but it is of small interest to the voter, since these expenses do not come out of his pocket.

On the other hand, the State Treasurer of Kansas, Earl Akers, writes in a letter to the Empire State Campaign Committee, published in the Woman's Journal of Nov. 20, 1915:

"Political gangs do not run things in Kansas. Only last year, for instance, the Republican State chairman conducted a State-wide campaign to elect all State and county officers with less than $10,000 to spend for office help, printing, advertising matter, postage, telephone and telegraph bills, and to pay traveling expenses of some speakers. This fund was provided by assessment of candidates and by some small contributions from their friends.

"That does not sound remarkable to a Kansan, because he understands that politics is clean out here, and this by reason of the very good fact that with us politics is a family affair, used only as an instrument to promote our general welfare and to make our commonwealth a better place to live."

SUFFRAGE AND TAXES

None of the suffrage States are complaining that women's votes have increased their taxes. The Empire State Campaign Committee has published a whole series of communications from State Treasurers, Governors and Secretaries of State, in the enfranchised States, all scouting the idea. Mr. Akers of Kansas wrote (Woman's Journal, Nov. 20, 1915):

"Such a question is amusing. Taxes have gone up with us, just as they have in every other State that has made the wonderful advance we have in the last ten years. But adding on more voters has not been the cause of it.

"The women naturally lean to the better side of moral issues, and with us they are insisting upon still greater efficiency, as well as more rigid economy in the State's business.

"Kansas now has $132 in the banks for every man, woman and child—more than three times the national per capita. On Jan. 1, 1916, she will pay off the last bonded indebtedness of the State; and this debt is owned by the permanent school fund of Kansas.

"If you are tired of debt and waste in public business, give the women a chance."

W. C. Deming, editor of the Cheyenne Tribune, says in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle of Oct. 15, 1915:

"There is no graft in the (Wyoming) State government. The entire bonded indebtedness is only $125,000, and this is soon to be wiped out; so our government is not going to pieces under equal suffrage." A. S. B.

THE LESSON OF COLORADO

Mr. Conroy says: "In its gross mismanagement of the miners' strike of 1913-14, Colorado furnishes one of the best object lessons of the evil results of woman suffrage." He goes on to give a lurid account of the events of the strike. His description is more or less inaccurate and misleading. For instance, he says, "The electorate turned a deaf ear to suggestions for a special session of the Legislature." Of course, the electorate cannot call a special session of the Legislature. Only the Governor can call one; and in this case the Governor was in sympathy with the coal companies. Many other flaws might be picked in Mr. Conroy's account of the affair; but the facts were bad enough, apart from all exaggeration. The question is how far equal suffrage was responsible for them.

Mr. Conroy attributes them, in capital letters, to "the weakening influence upon the electorate of twenty years of woman suffrage." New Zealand adopted equal suffrage in the same year as Colorado. If such troubles as the Colorado strike are the natural result of women's voting, we ought to find the same state of things existing in New Zealand. But there labor troubles are so rare that it has been called "the land without a strike." Idaho and Utah have had woman suffrage almost as long as Colorado, and the alleged evil effects ought to be almost as marked there; while in Wyoming they ought to be more than twice as bad, since Wyoming has had equal suffrage more than twice as long. As Colorado is the only one of the suffrage States where such an explosion has occurred, it is clear that equal suffrage was not the cause of it. Nobody in Colorado claims that it was. In fact, about the only thing on which all parties to the Colorado strike are agreed is that it was not due to woman suffrage.

Fresh air is wholesome, yet in Europe just now men are dying in the open air faster than they ever did within four walls. When the air is filled with shrapnel and poisonous gases, its natural good effects are checked. Woman suffrage is wholesome, and tends to greater humanitarianism; but when the air is filled with the smoke and flame of a gigantic industrial war, as in the Colorado strike, its natural good effects are held in abeyance. Even under those circumstances, it was the women's intercession that stopped the actual slaughter. In response to a call from the Colorado Women's Peace Society, a thousand women of all parties, classes and creeds gathered at the Capitol and beset Gov. Ammons till he yielded and telegraphed for the federal troops.

In the Legislature, also, it was the one woman Senator, Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson, who made a brave though unsuccessful effort to have something done to remedy the miners' grievances. She said to her colleagues, "It is natural for you, as men, to wish to make sure that the wheels of industry shall go around; but it is natural for me, as a woman, to wish to make sure that there shall be no blood on the wheels." These words deserve to become historic.

Mr. Conroy quotes the New York Nation as saying that the troubles in Colorado showed a lack of proper public opinion. Every means was taken to mislead public opinion. Mr. Rockefeller bought the most widely-circulated newspaper in Colorado—not bribed it, but bought it bodily—and after it became his property, used it to spread his version of things, and to work up public sentiment against the miners. Colorado is not the only State where Mr. Rockefeller has done the same sort of thing.

JUDGE LINDSEY'S VIEWS

Judge Lindsey, in Harper's Weekly of May 8, 1915, protests in strong terms against holding equal suffrage responsible for everything wrong that happens in Colorado. He says:

"Take the case of the coal strike. According to the opponents of equal suffrage, the women of the State are not only to blame for its commencement, but for its continuance. As a matter of fact, it was a man's war, and upon men only rests the responsibility for the rejection of conferences and the subsequent wretchedness. Yet it was women, and women alone, who gathered in mass meeting after Ludlow, and forced the Governor to ask for federal troops in order that bloodshed might end. The voting men of Michigan and West Virginia and New Jersey and Massachusetts are not blamed for industrial war, but, by some peculiar process of reasoning, the voting women of Colorado are expected to end every strike."

And Judge Lindsey adds: "The case for equal suffrage could well afford to rest on the record made by the voting women. In no single State have they failed to bring a better, cleaner and more independent note into politics; and there is not a statute book on which women have written that does not contain more humane laws as a result."

A. S. B.

AS TO FEDERAL TROOPS

Mr. Conroy says that in calling for federal troops "the State confessed its incompetence," and he intimates that this incompetence was due to woman suffrage. Federal troops have been sent to put down labor troubles in four States where women could not vote, and in only one State where they could. Federal troops were sent into Arkansas not long ago, and they were sent into Illinois, Montana and Nevada before the women of those three States obtained the ballot. A. S. B.

COLORADO—AND OTHERS

Strike troubles only a little less serious than Colorado's have occurred in West Virginia and other States where women cannot vote; and in many different parts of the country local strikes have been quite as brutally mishandled.

The primary cause of the Colorado troubles was that the great coal companies set at defiance the State laws for the protection of the workers. This led to discontent, and finally to civil war. As it happened, these violent disturbances all took place in regions where the electorate is but slightly "feminized"—i. e., in the mining counties, where the population is overwhelmingly masculine. This is additional proof that they were not caused by equal suffrage.

Mr. Conroy calls Colorado "the most horrible example." It was for a time the most spectacular example; but things just as bad in essence have often happened elsewhere. In other States the failure to enforce the laws for the protection of the workers has sometimes had even more disastrous consequences. In New York, for instance, in the Triangle fire alone, a much larger number of women perished than were killed during the whole Colorado strike.

In Colorado, as everywhere else, there is a chronic struggle going on between the big corporations and the people. The people have won many victories, and in winning them Judge Lindsey assures us that the women did their full share. On other occasions the corporations have come out on top, in spite of woman suffrage. But, from Judge

(Continued on page 388.)

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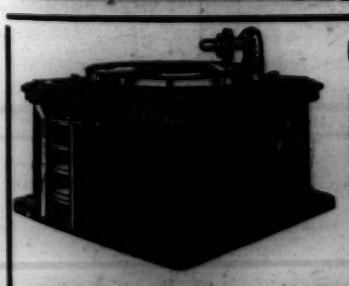
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NEWS FROM NEW ENGLAND STATES

MASSACHUSETTS

Determination to make both defeats and successes in the recent suffrage campaign count in the new campaign was the dominant note of the Hampden-Hampshire county conference held Nov. 22 in Springfield. Mrs. Claude U. Gilson of Wellesley, chairman of the State organization committee, was present from Boston headquarters to talk over the developments to come in suffrage work, and in her afternoon talk, while not making light of the defeat of the question on the 2d, spoke encouragingly of better things to come. There were a large number of delegates present at the conference from the leagues in the two counties, with Mrs. William Aiken as an additional representative from Greenfield, in Franklin county.

Mrs. Gilson gave the standing of the different counties in percentage of votes in favor of suffrage, in which Hampden county came first in the State with a percentage of 37.7, followed closely by Suffolk county, which means mostly Boston, with 37.2. It was the general opinion that as much was gotten out of each place as had been put into it, the vote showing that from the cities where the most work had been done the best vote was polled.

The woman's registration in Boston for the school vote was three times as heavy as that of the men the day before registration closed.

The Springfield Equal Suffrage League expended $2,579.14 in the recent election, according to a statement filed with the Secretary of State by Sallie S. Payne, treasurer of the league.

Juliet Stuart Poyntz will speak on "The Woman of the Future" on the evening of Dec. 6, at Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple. This is one of the series of lectures offered by the Boston School of Social Science.

Mrs. Annah B. Goodwin, president of the Marblehead Suffrage League, reports that her son was ordered on election day to remove his votes for women button before he could cast his vote. An inquiry addressed to the lawyer of the Boston Globe brought this reply:

"I was not aware that voters for woman suffrage had to remove the suffrage button before voting. I should say that some one exceeded his authority."

MAINE

The following directors have been added to the board of officers of the State Suffrage Association: Mrs. G. O. Clason, Gardiner; Mrs. Ralph Jones, Orono; Mrs. Isabel Greenwood, Farmington; Mrs. W. E. Hanson, Kennebunkport; Miss Nellie Guilford, Old Orchard; Mrs. E. N. Knight, Portland; Mrs. T. C. Ripley, Portland; Mrs. Florence Brooks Whitehouse, Portland.

In her annual address at the recent suffrage convention, State president, Miss Helen Bates said:

"Our crying need is the extension of our educational work. To accomplish this we must enlarge our association by the formation of leagues and securing individual members."

The report from the Men's League, which was sent in by the secretary, Ralph O. Brewster of Portland, was particularly encouraging. It showed that the men had done active work in promoting the cause of suffrage, particularly during the last legislative campaign, and outlined plans for future legislative work.

RHODE ISLAND

The People's Council of Rhode Island held a mass meeting to discuss eight radical reforms and decide which should be the principal ones for which the People's Council shall work. The propositions submitted were proportional representation, abolition of the property qualification, woman suffrage, equitable taxation, adequate appropriations for public schools, constitutional convention, recall of elective officers, and initiative and referendum. Mrs. George E. Dunbar rallied the suffrage supporters and many prominent workers spoke for the cause, among whom were Miss Elizabeth Upham Gates, Mrs. Barton P. Jenks, Mrs. George E. Dunbar, Mrs. James W. Algeo, Mrs. Jerome M. Fittz, Mrs. Max Abelson, Mr. William McNamara, Mr. Thomas Barry and Dr. Lucius Garvin. Mrs. Jerome M. Fittz, in an impassioned appeal, said: "Woman suffrage is the horn of plenty from which many reforms shall flow. Gentlemen, please give us the horn of plenty." The vote taken pledged the council to support in preference to all other issues, woman suffrage, proportional representation and the abolition of the property qualification.

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The Classical High School of Providence recently debated "whether suffrage should be extended to the women of the United States." The affirmative side won.

I never could see why any argument should be necessary to establish a simple act of justice like the enfranchisement of women.—E. H. Sothern.

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(Continued on Page 386.)

Lindsey down, every man in Colorado who has stood up courageously for the people and against the corruptionists declares that equal suffrage has proved a good thing.

THE CASE OF JOHN LAWSON

Mr. Conroy refers to the case of John R. Lawson, who was convicted of murder in Colorado under circumstances that have led to strong protest. He was not even present in the scrimmage during which the killing took place, and was held responsible merely because the disturbance occurred in connection with the strike, and he was the leader of the strike. John Lawson himself does not consider this any argument against votes for women. When his name was used without warrant recently by the anti-suffragists in New Jersey, he telegraphed: "Equal suffrage has always had my hearty endorsement, and I intend to remain steadfastly in the ranks of its advocates."

PROSPEROUS NEW ZEALAND

Mr. Conroy calls Australia and New Zealand "the champion debt-ridden countries of the world."

New Zealand is highly prosperous. The New Zealand Year Book shows that 77 per cent. of the country's indebtedness is invested in income-producing enterprises, and that these assets are of much greater value than the amount of borrowed money spent on them. The amount of the revenue absorbed by the charges on the public debt fell from 38.9 per cent. in 1895 to 23.1 per cent. in 1913.

Mr. Tregear, chairman of the Royal Commission appointed in 1912 to report on the cost of living in New Zealand, states: "The average level of prices has risen less in New Zealand since 1890 than in any other country except France—not nearly so fast as in the United States, Canada or Germany."

The high level of general human welfare and the low rate of infant mortality in New Zealand are well known.

The enlarged expenditures in Australia are almost all connected with the movement for the country's internal development, begun in 1900. They include irrigation and other forms of agricultural development, land grants on long-time payments by holders, and the development of a State railroad system so planned as to unite country with city.

Most students look upon the public debt of New Zealand and Australia as a wise investment in productive public works. The Oxford Survey says:

"The expenditures of New Zealand (and Australia—though New Zealand has always been the model in daring and far-sightedness in this respect) are far from being a cause of concern, so long as the moneys borrowed are expended on interest-earning works, on mortgages, permanent public institutions or improvements."

GARBLED QUOTATIONS

Tennyson says:

"A lie that is half the truth is ever the meanest of lies."

A quotation that is only half the truth is often the meanest kind of a misquotation.

Mr. Conroy makes a specialty of garbled quotations. He selects a few sentences and parts of sentences from Judge Lindsey's article in Everybody's Magazine for May, 1910, and seeks to give the impression that Lindsey thought equal suffrage was powerless for good. In that article Lindsey says explicitly that woman suffrage is not only right but beneficial. The article is a most inspiring account of a great victory won by the good government forces in Denver over the corruptionists; and of that victory Lindsey says, "It was the women who saved us."

Mr. Conroy gives no authority for the statement attributed to Lindsey that Colorado is twenty years behind Massachusetts. In "Progress" for July, 1904, Lindsey wrote: "We have in Colorado the most advanced laws of any State in the Union for the care and protection of the home and the children, the very foundation of the Republic. These laws, in my opinion, would not exist at this time if it were not for the powerful influence of woman suffrage, which at all times has been back of them and those who have conscientiously and faithfully administered them."

Mr. Conroy quotes Mrs. R. C. Campbell of Denver as saying that woman suffrage has not purified politics. He omits the other half of her statement—that it has had no bad effects, but on the contrary has led to a finer and truer comradeship between father and daughter, husband and wife.

The abolition of the property qualification has not purified politics, yet Mr. Conroy, further on in his pamphlet, praises its abolition, as an act of justice. The granting of equal suffrage to men of all religious denominations has not purified politics, yet nobody wants to go back to the old religious tests. If woman suffrage is to be condemned as a failure because it has not always purified politics, every previous widening of the franchise for men must be condemned as a failure for the same reason. A. S. B.

FOUR WITNESSES

Mr. Conroy claims to have a vast volume of testimony from men and women in the enfranchised States that equal suffrage works badly. There is in fact very little such testimony. In Wyoming, for instance, women have voted for 46 years. For more than a quarter of a century the suffragists have had a standing challenge inviting the opponents to find in all Wyoming two respectable men who will say over their own names and addresses that it has had any bad results. The opponents have thus far failed to respond.

The twelve suffrage States have a population of 13,891,831. Out of these 13,891,831 Mr. Conroy offers us the testimony of one man and three women!

Judge Snell of Tacoma is the first. He says he believes Washington would repeal woman suffrage if the question were resubmitted and if everybody could be forced to vote upon it. He does not claim that it would be repealed by the people who would care enough about the matter to vote upon it without compulsion.

Judge Snell is a reactionary who admits that he would be glad to take the ballot away from a large part of the men who now have it. As he is not in sympathy with our American system of suffrage in general, it is natural that he should not favor votes for women. His statements as to the women's vote in Washington have been ridiculed by the Tacoma papers, and refuted by Mayor Fawcett of Tacoma, ex-Mayor Seymour and Governor Lister. These gentlemen point out that Washington has the initiative and referendum, and that if the people wanted to repeal woman suffrage they could do so with perfect ease; but there is no move in that direction.

Mrs. Francis W. Goddard of Colorado is the second witness. This lady is very old and very rich, two facts that tend to conservatism. The Pueblo Chieftain (referring not to her anti-suffrage views but to her general attitude) describes her as "at the head of the reactionaries among the women of the State." By her opinions, temperament and social relations, she is affiliated with the great predatory corporations of Colorado, and she has been for many years a bitter enemy of Judge Lindsey. During the contest over the U. S. Senatorship in 1911, the Legislative Committee of the Woman's Club in Colorado Springs wrote to the members of the Legislature from that county, urging them not to support any man who was a grafter and a tool of the special interests. They mentioned no names; but Mrs. Goddard took the description as aimed at the candidate whom she favored, and was so angry that she resigned from the club. Mrs. Goddard also worked zealously to have her home town "go wet." The Boulder Herald of Jan. 4, 1911, said: "We are frankly surprised to find her in the vanguard of those who would rehabilitate the liquor business at Colorado Springs."

Mrs. Goddard is said to be a woman of despotic temper, who cannot reconcile herself to the fact that a number of elections have gone the way she did not want them to go. In the Woman's Journal of Jan. 14, 1911, Ellis Meredith reported the comment made by the late Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, on Mrs. Goddard's coming out against suffrage. Mrs. Decker said, in substance, that it was merely the personal opinion of a disappointed woman, "who has never forgiven Colorado Springs for electing an independent commission when it adopted the commission form of government."

Mrs. Goddard was unintentionally the means of bringing out a striking proof that equal suffrage does not do the direful things that its opponents predict. Before the Ladies' Home Journal swung around to woman suffrage, while it was still fighting this reform, the editor wrote and telegraphed to Mrs. Goddard, asking her to get testimony against suffrage from some other Colorado women, for his magazine. The fact leaked out and led to some ridicule in the Colorado papers, and, incidentally, to a wide advertisement of the fact that he wanted such testimony. There were about 210,000 women in Colorado. Among these, Mrs. Goddard succeeded in finding eighteen who were willing to say that they did not think much of woman suffrage. And these witnesses were remarkable not only for the fewness of their numbers but for the faintness of their testimony. Of the eighteen, only two said that equal suffrage had done any harm. The others said it had done no good, or not much good, or good only in certain lines. Not one alleged any such extravagant ill results as Mr. Conroy claims.

Illinois has a population of 5,638,591. Among these, Mr. Conroy cites just one woman. She says that women in politics are worse than men. She is a Mrs. C. W. Kayser of Wheaton, whom nobody outside Illinois ever heard of. To offset her alleged statement, we have the testimony of Jane Addams, who says that in Illinois there are now very few antis left; the testimony of Julia C. Lathrop, Ella Flagg Young, the men most prominent in good works in Illinois, and the great majority of the Illinois press. The national organ of the anti-suffragists lamented not long ago that it was now almost impossible to get any Chicago paper to say anything against woman suffrage.

We have also the fact—speaking louder than words—that the bill for the repeal of woman suffrage, introduced in the last Illinois Legislature at the instigation of the liquor interests, failed to pass, and never even got out of committee. In Illinois women cannot vote for members of the Legislature; hence the legislators, if they had chosen, could have repealed woman suffrage without fear of the women's ballots.

Finally, Mr. Conroy quotes Miss Annie Bock of Los Angeles. At the Congressional Hearing in December, 1913, Miss Bock was one of the speakers. In her address she declared that settlement work and welfare work were "either a fad or graft." She denounced not only woman suffrage, but teachers' pensions, employers' liability, the peace movement, and the use of school houses for civic centres, as things which merely "played into the hands of Socialism."

If Mr. Conroy could have quoted any weightier witnesses than these four, he would doubtless have done so.

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE AND DIVORCE

Nothing is more certain than that suffrage does not increase divorce. To show that it does, Mr. Conroy resorts to some curious reasoning. He gives the increase in the number of divorces between 1887 and 1906 in "the nine States which adopted woman suffrage in the period 1869-1912." Five of these States adopted it after 1906—Washington in 1910, California in 1911, Kansas, Oregon and Arizona in 1912. Therefore any increase of divorce in these States previous to 1906 could not have resulted from equal suffrage.

Broadly speaking, it is true that the far Western States have a larger proportion of divorce than New England; but that was the case long before the women of the Western States were given a vote. To prove that equal suffrage increases divorce it must be shown that, since the granting of votes to women, divorce has been increasing faster in the suffrage States than in the non-suffrage States. Just the opposite is the case.

In making the computation, the growth of population must of course be taken into account. If a State doubles its population during twenty years, and also doubles its number of divorces, its proportion of domestic unhappiness remains the same.

According to the special report on marriage and divorce issued by the U. S. Census Bureau, covering the years from 1867 to 1906 (the latest figures available), during the ten years from 1890 to 1900, the increase of divorces per 100,000 of the population in the United States as a whole was 37.7 per cent., while in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho—the only States that had equal suffrage at that time—it averaged only 16.4 per cent. In Colorado there was an actual decrease of 24.7 per cent.

In Maine, during the same period, the number of divorces per 100,000 of the population increased 32.9 per cent., in New York 35.2, in Ohio 42.1, in Michigan 44.4, in South Dakota 46.1, in Missouri 46.4, in Massachusetts 46.8, in Texas 59.6, and in North Dakota 87.2.

Because the Western States have more divorce than the East, Mr. Conroy calls them "radical and unstable." On the same principle, New England would have to be set down as radical and unstable compared with the South, which has much fewer divorces, and all the other Southern States as radical and unstable compared with South Carolina, which has no divorces at all.

Divorce is not the only factor to be taken into consideration when estimating the merits and demerits of States. The suffrage States have a smaller per cent. of illiteracy than the average, a smaller per cent. of child labor, a smaller per cent. of women working outside their own homes for wages, a higher average wage, for both men and women, a higher amount of wealth per capita, and a lower death rate.

Mr. Conroy says that woman suffrage has been adopted only by communities which had a large divorce rate and were given to all sorts of radicalisms. It has been adopted by a great variety of communities, including some where divorces are very few. Women now have full suffrage in Norway, Denmark, Iceland, Finland, Bosnia, Australia, and New Zealand; and municipal suffrage in England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Sweden, and many other places—even in Burmah, Bombay and South Africa.

Everywhere the testimony is practically unanimous that it does not increase divorce. During the last debate in Congress on equal suffrage, Senator Shafroth read letters from the judge at the head of every judicial district in Colorado, all declaring that they had never known or heard of a divorce due to woman suffrage. A. S. B.

(To be continued.)

SUFFRAGE STATUS

States Where Women Have Full Suffrage—Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, California, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, Alaska.
Presidential and Municipal Suffrage—Illinois.
States Which Vote On Question in 1916—Iowa (June 5), South Dakota, West Virginia.
State Which Votes On Question in 1917—Arkansas.
State Where Amendment Has Passed One Legislature and Must Pass Another—Tennessee.

An appropriate Christmas present for friends who like to be well informed and up-to-date is a year's subscription to the Woman's Journal. The Journal makes a suitable gift for either men or women, and it lasts a whole year! Give the national suffrage paper this year; it will cost you no needlework, no hurry, and no worry, and it will not only give pleasure but it is likely to make converts.

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We shall have an attractive Christmas card which will be mailed on request where the subscription is being used as a gift. Where this card is requested please give, not only the name and address to which they go, but also the name of the person making the gift. Order early.

SOUTHERN SUFFRAGISTS TO HOLD CONFERENCE

THE Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference will hold its annual convention in the city of Richmond, Va., Dec. 11-12, in the Jefferson Hotel.

For the first time in the history of the suffrage movement, since its inception in the Seneca Falls convention in 1848, there exists a State woman suffrage organization in every Southern State; the last links of this suffrage chain having been forged by reorganization during the current year in Arkansas, North and South Carolina.

In twelve of the United States the voices of women asking that the political liberty so liberally extended to aliens, ex-slaves and Indians, be extended to them have been heeded, and in consequence even though no further increase occurs in the number of the suffrage States that form the true map of the republic, the opinions of four million women will influence the electoral vote which decides who shall be the next President of the United States.

The South has been charged as slow in coming into its own on the great moral issue of woman suffrage. Particularly is this the case when it is realized what pioneers of pioneers were the Grimke sisters of South Carolina, and that Kentucky holds the palm for the first extension of any form of woman suffrage in the United States, when in 1838 she granted to widowed mothers with children of school age the right to vote in school elections.

In this connection, it is well to remember that the South has come through one of the greatest economic reconstructions that the world has ever witnessed while confronted with the necessity for a political readjustment which called for courage, sacrifice and patriotism of the highest order. It is well, therefore, for our Southern women in awakening public sentiment to the degradation of their disfranchisement to take cognizance of the historical aspect of the case.

To the Southern suffragists chafing under the irritation and disappointment of their State Legislatures refusing their first appeals for submission, and turning in resentment to a national amendment for relief, we point to the women of Iowa who have achieved a constitutional submission, after forty years of effort; to the women of Massachusetts who are reaping the harvest of the seed sown seventy-five years ago by Lucy Stone for equality of opportunities; to the ceaseless uninterrupted efforts of years which characterize the history of constitutional submission in the States we regard as liberal on our question.

To the suffragists of other sections chafing under their long deferred rights of citizenship and now turning to a national amendment to compel relief, we point to the folly of ignoring historical traditions by riding roughshod over the principles and prejudices of the States that hold the balance of power.

Never probably in the history of the suffrage movement has there been a greater need for wisdom, counsel and forbearance on the part of the friends of the cause. In this spirit the Southern States woman suffrage conference extends an invitation to all State rights suffragists to join in a demand upon the Democratic party, in control in the South, to live up to the party principle of State right suffrage, and by its endorsement and support remove the stigma of disfranchisement from the women of the South.

Kate M. Gordon,
Laura Clay,
Alice Ellington,
Hattie Rowland Parker,
Mary S. Bartlett,
Ida Porter Boyer.

SUFFRAGE WINS POLISH READERS

Foreigners of Luzerne County Read Journal Translation and Vote for Women

One of the striking features of Pennsylvania's campaign was the carrying for suffrage of the two large counties, Lackawanna and Luzerne, in the anthracite coal region.

Po ostatecznem dokladnem obliczeniu glosow pokazalo sie ze partya sufrazystek par tya dazaca do rownouprawnie nia kobiet odnios'a w powiecie Luzerne zwycies-two, za partya ta bowiem glosotorwala 14,639 a przeciw (against) 11,500.

Rowniez bardzo wielka ilosc glosow oddano na amen doncal No. 3 to znaczy na no we prawo o odszkodow aniu.

The foregoing article is a suffrage paragraph taken from a Polish newspaper, the Gornik (The Miner). This paper circulates in Luzerne County, where 80,000 Poles live. Miss Edith Bowers of Wilkes-Barre writes that the editor, Mr. Kijausky, printed translations from the Woman's Journal during the suffrage campaign, as did the Slovak papers.

I have always thought that it was a queer law that would let a whiskey-soaked old ward heeler vote and keep a bright, snappy woman away from the polls.—Billy Sunday.

SOUTH DAKOTA HOLDS ANNUAL CONVENTION

Campaign State of 1916 Expects Victory—Dairy State Adopts Unique Slogan, "A Gallon of Cream" or its Equivalent

"I never attended a more enthusiastic or more harmonious convention," writes Mrs. Myra P. Weller of Mitchell in telling of the annual State convention of the South Dakota Universal Franchise League, held at Huron, Nov. 18 and 19. "We expect to carry South Dakota in 1916, and we are going to have many willing workers in the State. A slogan was adopted by our convention—a very suitable one since Dakota is fast becoming a dairy country—"A gallon of cream" (or its equivalent).

Some 15 counties were represented in the convention, which was held in the Congregational Church. The visitors were entertained in the most hospitable fashion by the Huron women. Mrs. Scruby of Huron welcomed the delegates, and Mrs. Whiting of Pierre made the response.

Addresses were made by Mrs. Harley Thomas of White Lake, Mrs. Loraine of Madison, Mrs. Loomis of Brookings, Mrs. S. V. Ghrist of Milwaukee, Miss Alice L. Daley of Madison, and the State president, Mrs. Pyle. Mrs. Ghrist recommended that the organization be made to include women in the country, at Miller there being 30 such members of the county organization. Before the last election there, a petition was circulated asking all women to sign who wanted their husbands to vote in favor of equal suffrage. The signatures represented 92½ per cent. of the women of the county.

Mrs. John Hipple of Pierre moved that there be an organization in every county, if possible, at the county seat, with a vice-president in every township to carry on the work there. In accordance with this motion, the convention voted to abandon the district plan of organization and adopt the county method, which provides for township organizations. Plans were made for launching the equal suffrage campaign and definite plans as to organization and finance adopted.

It was also voted to hold the next State convention in June, 1916, at Sioux Falls.

Officers were elected as follows: president, Mrs. John Pyle, Huron (re-elected); vice president, Mrs. S. V. Ghrist, Miller; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. S. Taylor, Huron; recording secretary, Mrs. C. S. Whiting, Pierre; auditors, Mrs. A. B. Gunderson, Vermillion, and Miss Walker, Bruce; advisory board, Miss Bird of Sturgis, Miss Powell of Custer, Mrs. L. C. Campbell of Sioux Falls and Mrs. C. B. Billinghurst of Pierre.

Mrs. John Hipple of Pierre was chosen chairman of the press committee, the other members of which she will select herself. The program committee for the next convention consists of: Mrs. Leavitt of Sioux Falls, Mrs. John Hipple of Pierre, and Mrs. Noble of Rapid City. The finance committee includes Mrs. C. S. Polley of Pierre, Mrs. L. C. Campbell of Sioux Falls, Mrs. S. V. Ghrist of Miller. The nominating committee is composed of Mrs. Myra Weller of Mitchell, Mrs. Wegniar and Mrs. Woodruff.

The last evening's session opened with a discussion of the "Woman's Journal," by Mrs. Weller. She says, "Most of the delegates are already subscribers, but I secured four new names. We are planning for a three months' subscription to the Journal for every voter in our County the last three months before election. We find the Journal a vote maker."

MISS PANKHURST AIDS WAR'S POOR

Sylvia Pankhurst is devoting herself to the relief of the distress caused by the war in the poorest part of London. She and the East London Federation of Suffragettes are running two restaurants that sell food at cost and supply good meals at 4 cents a head, also a co-operation boot factory and a toy factory to enable the unemployed to earn a living. They have sales twice a week of new and second-hand clothing and they run a day nursery at four baby clinics. They have re-named an old public house "The Mother's Arms," and are distributing daily hundreds of quarts of milk to destitute babies and expectant mothers. They have just sent out an urgent appeal for help for the babies' milk fund, which is in desperate need of aid. Contributions for the good work may be sent to Dr. Barbara Tchaykovsky, Langham House, Harrow, England, and gifts of clothing to Sylvia Pankhurst, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, London, E.

Woman's activity would be broadened by enfranchisement; she would become politically enlightened, and would take a deeper interest in what is going on in the world.—Jane Addams.

We will be able to solve the question of war or peace sooner or later as women become enfranchised.—Senator James D. Phelan, of California.

Take from the politics of our State and nation the insidious influences of the liquor interests and nation-wide equal suffrage would prevail within a year's time.—Governor George A. Carlson, of Colorado.

I favor woman suffrage because I believe it will promote better womanhood, bring woman into closer touch with the world, broaden and strengthen her mentally, and make her more serviceable in all branches of life's work.—Justice Townsend Scudder, N. Y. Supreme Court.

"I have no hesitation in saying that, looked at from every angle, the result of woman suffrage has been most beneficial in the State of Washington, and that if the question were again submitted to the male voters of this State it would carry by a much larger majority than at the time of its submission."—Chief Justice George E. Morris, Olympia.

In the State of Washington and the city of Tacoma we owe a great deal to the active participation of women in politics. I am convinced that their influence complements that of men, and that they take an active interest in certain vital questions about which the majority of men are not particularly keen. — William W. Seymour, ex-mayor of Tacoma.

Miss Margaret Foley

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SITUATIONS.

CULTURED YOUNG LADY desires position as companion to lady wishing travel and change. Can start at once. References exchanged. "T," Woman's Journal. (45)

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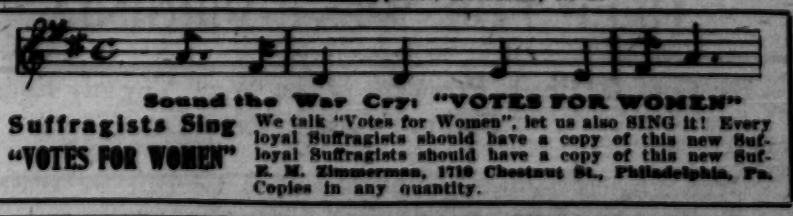

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THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS
585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

SCORES FACTORY WORK IN IOWA

Woman Inspector Testifies to Bad Conditions—Forty Per Cent. of Women Underpaid

Low wages earned by husbands were found to form the greatest factor in causing married women to go to work, by a special investigation into occupational conditions among women of Iowa, Mrs. Ellen M. Rourke, State factory inspector, told delegates to the Iowa State Conference of Charities and Correction held in Waterloo, Nov. 23, according to the Des Moines Register and Leader. Of the 324 married women interviewed there were half whose husbands were out of work or were not steadily employed, and 67 whose husbands were incapacitated for work through sickness or physical disability.

"The investigation revealed," said Mrs. Rourke, "that 39.7 per cent. of 3,914 women interviewed receive less than $6, $6.50 or $7 a week, and 18.4 per cent. receive less than $8 a week in industries wherein they render better service than men. The problem of underpaid and overworked women is of vital importance and grave consequence in this State. There was an hour limitation bill and a minimum wage bill introduced at the last session of the general assembly. Both measures were defeated, but this was not surprising, for under such circumstances certain interests strive to prevent the establishment of wage standards or any other progressive movement and many times they oppose so-called drastic measures that would be a blessing in disguise."

"The appointment of men and women to the social service positions of our State, as overseers of the poor, probation officers, truant officers, health officers and police officers must be taken out of politics," Miss Bessie McClenahan, chief of the social welfare extension work of the University of Iowa, declared at the opening of the discussion on charities and children.

Two years ago the suffrage resolution in the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs was not reported out of the committee. This year it was unanimously reported out with favorable recommendation. When it was put to the convention fifteen or twenty women rose to their feet asking the honor of seconding the motion, and it went through, 100 to 5.

ALL RETURNS BUT PHILADELPHIA'S IN

Vote Outside of Quaker City Shows 308,101 for Amendment and 318,515 Against

The official returns of Allegheny County were received at Harrisburg last week, and only those of Philadelphia are to be received.

The vote of the State outside of Philadelphia on the suffrage amendment is as follows: For, 308,101; against, 318,515.

The returns gave Allegheny County the distinction of being the first county of a million or more population to give a majority for suffrage.

AT THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE CONVENTION in Washington from December 14 to 19 the Woman's Journal will have desk room. A representative will be in charge during convention hours, and will be ready to give information and make appointments. At the desk new subscriptions may be ordered, renewals may be paid, single copies and other literature may be purchased or ordered. A Kampaign Kit and new posters will be on exhibition. Delegates will be interested to watch the Woman's Journal space, for the display will be changed every day.

Delegates representing the Woman's Journal will be Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. Emma L. Blackwell and Mr. Howard L. Blackwell, of New Jersey and Massachusetts, Miss Mildred Hadden of Ohio, Mrs. Sara Halley of Georgia, Mr. Henry Bailey Stevens of New Hampshire and Massachusetts and Miss Agnes E. Ryan of Iowa and Massachusetts.

Delegates are invited to call at the Woman's Journal desk for a souvenir of the occasion.

Agnes E. Ryan.

A SUFFRAGE PRIMER

Designed for Children in the Primary Grades and Societies Opposed to Woman Suffrage —With Hard Words Carefully Syllabicated and Illustrations to Render Their Meanings Easy

By Eugene A. Hecker, Author of "The History of Woman Suffrage"

LESSON VIII.

Con-tem-plate this clas-sic bust.

It is the like-ness of a U. S. Senator who voted against the suffrage a-mend-ment.

We have de-pict-ed him in Roman style because that is so dig-ni-fied and ap-pro-pri-ate.

This senator's mother paid for his ed-u-ca-tion by taking in washing.

His wife writes half of his speeches and man-a-ges his finan-cial affairs.

He does not believe in votes for women.

Shall we say that this is funny or sad?

LESSON IX.

The photo is a like-ness of a certain member of a certain School Board. If his hair were cut, you would see that his head is like a peanut.

He de-pre-cates the Equal Suffrage Ag-i-ta-tion.

He is re-sol-ute-ly against equal pay to men and women for the same work.

For, he says, men have fam-i-lies to support and broader tastes to sat-is-fy and their habits are more ex-pen-sive.

Women teachers do not support fam-i-lies, but only their brothers and sisters and in-va-lid fathers and mothers.

Neither do they drink or smoke, so that a small salary suffic-eth them.

Each teacher in the pri-mary school has only six-ty pupils to teach and two hundred papers to mark every day.

Her con-tin-u-ous work keeps her out of mis-chief.

The fifty super-in-tend-ents hold her in the paths of right-eous-ness.

And now she wants equal pay.

Is it not enough to make a right-thinking man de-spair of the future?

LESSON X.

Observe the pa-tri-arch.

He does not think it right for women to vote, because they cannot bear mil-i-tary service and wage war.

Well, could he?

No, my child, for his con-sti-tu-tion was frail from early man-hood until he took the Keely cure. Now he is too old.

Does he vote?

He does, indeed.

Would he object to being disfran-chised?

My dear, you should have heard his lan-guage when he lost his vote for a few months on account of change of res-i-dence.

He is not very con-sis-tent.

Yes, my child, he is as con-sistent as most men.

LESSON XI.

See this hor-rid creature. She is an enemy of society.

She does not look it. Who is she?

She is a suffragette. She wants to de-stroy the home, intro-duce so-ci-al-ism, and make women mas-cu-line and man-nish.

I don't believe it.

You will after you read the pam-phlets of the So-ci-eties Opposed to the Ex-ten-sion of Suffrage.

(THE END.)

CAMPAIGN SWEEPS ON TO CAPITAL

(Continued from Page 383.)

of one or both houses of Congress, if plans launched this week are successful. There is good precedent for the request; on twenty-eight different occasions outsiders have spoken before formal sessions of the House.

When the car bearing the envoys to Washington reached New York last week its speedometer registered 4,898 miles. The women had just added the signature of Governor Beeckman of Rhode Island to the petition after a demonstration in Providence. They were welcomed to New York by Acting Mayor McAneny and received a telephone message from Mayor Mitchel. At the reception at Sherry's Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont pledged $1,000 "to convert President Wilson to the federal amendment" and another $1,000 in the interest of changing the hearts of Southern suffragists to a belief in the federal method.

LAST LAUGHS

"Yes," said the Colonel, pompously, "I am quite confident that the war will be over by October."

"What year?" asked Bildad.

"Ah," said the Colonel, "that is another question."—Judge.

Mother: "What is baby crying for now?"

Little Ethel: "I'm sure I don't know. I was only trying to make him smile with the glove stretcher."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A British soldier in Belgium was one morning wending his way to camp with a fine rooster in his arms, when he was stopped by his colonel to know if he had been stealing chickens.

"No, colonel," was the reply. "I saw the old fellow sitting on the wall, and I ordered him to crow for England, and he wouldn't do it, so I just took him prisoner."

Mrs. Williams, just back from abroad, was attending an afternoon tea given in her honor.

"And did you actually go to Rome?" asked the hostess.

"I really don't know, my dear," replied Mrs. Williams. "You see, my husband always bought the tickets."—Ladies' Home Journal.

On a trip about the environs of San Diego and Coronado Beach in a sightseeing motor car, the driver pointed out various landholdings, buildings, hotels, etc., as the property of J. D. Spreckles, Jr., the sugar magnate. Even the road over which they bowled was privately owned by Spreckles. As the car drew near the bay, a little girl asked: "Mamma, who owns the bay?"

Mamma smiled and said, "Why, dearie, God owns the bay."

"Well," said the puzzled child, "how did He get it away from Mr. Spreckles?"

"Well, I'll be slammed!" ejaculated Lester Greenhaw of Petunia, in the midst of his perusal of the village newspaper. "The Weekly Palladium has all along been for peace at any price, and here this week every editorial in it is defying somebody and yelling that everybody must apologize to us!"

"Yes!" returned Hod Durnitt. "A fellow paid the editor two years' subscription in hard cider day before yesterday."

HELP FOR WEST VIRGINIA

By Cora L. Ebert, President of the West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association

West Virginia as the one eastern campaign State of 1916, makes an especial appeal to the eastern States for immediate financial assistance.

It plans to have paid organizers in the field by Jan. 1, 1916, and the Publicity Bureau in working order by that time. It is imperative that this phase of the work be put off no longer and also impossible to take on its financial responsibilities without the assurance of being able to meet the obligation.

Individual suffragists and suffrage organizations desirous of having a new cycle of suffrage started in the East are asked to contribute generously to West Virginia. There is a wonderfully fine chance of winning this State for suffrage.

The population is 73 per cent. rural; there are no very large cities with their organized vice interests; leading members of each political party are openly for suffrage; many of the large organizations of the State have endorsed the pending amendment, and the center of anti-suffrage activity—the saloon—does not exist in the State.

What will you do to help carry West Virginia next year?

All of my family are ardent suffragists, and I'm proud to say so. —Walter Damrosch.

"Nothing can prevent the success of woman suffrage unless Democracy itself is doomed to fall," said Mrs. Victor Berger, president of the Milwaukee Board of Education, and second vice-president of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association in welcoming to Milwaukee the thirtieth annual convention of the organization last week.

Nursemaid: "I'm going to leave this place, mum."

Mistress: "Why? Don't you like the child?"

Nursemaid: "Oh, yes, mum. But 'e's that afraid of a soldier I can't get 'im near one."—Punch.

Good for Babies

This from the Kansas Sabetha Star answers an oft-repeated and very foolish question:

"They said that if she voted the babies would be neglected. But as soon as the women of Kansas were given the ballot, the babies came to the fore right away. More has been done for the babies of Kansas in the three years we have had equal suffrage than in all the fifty years preceding it."

Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 46. NO. 49. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1915 FIVE CENTS

HOLLAND'S BILL INCLUDES WOMEN

Dutch Government Takes Step to Do Away With Qualification of Sex

The Dutch government introduced a bill Nov. 1 for the revision of the constitutional law of the Netherlands. It is proposed by the bill to extend the right of voting to all the male citizens who have reached the age of 23 and are not excluded by certain disabilities, and also to women citizens who have reached the same age.

However, this revision will not result immediately in universal franchise for all the women in the country. A further revision of the existing electoral law, or the introduction of a separate bill later on, will stipulate how far the right of woman suffrage is to be extended.

In a letter to the Woman's Journal, with regard to the proposed bill of enfranchisement, Martina G. Kramers writes: "Ever since the introduction of the present Constitution in Holland, in 1887, an agitation for electoral re-

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WAR HAS OPENED ASQUITH'S EYES

Premier Says There Are Thousands of Heroines — Didn't Know it Last Year

Premier Asquith of England, in a recent speech before Parliament, made the following statement, which is quoted by Votes for Women, the English suffrage paper, as having been given less attention than it deserved:

. . . "Let us ask ourselves what year in our history has done more to justify our faith in the manhood and the womanhood of our people? It has brought us, as we cannot at this moment forget, the imperishable story of the last hours of Edith Cavell. . . . She has taught the bravest man amongst us a supreme lesson of courage. Yes, sir, and in this United Kingdom and throughout the Dominions of the Crown there are thousands of such women, and a year ago we did not know it."

ELECTRICAL UNION GIVES SUFFRAGE

New Rule Made by Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Gives "One Woman, One Vote"

A suffrage victory within the labor movement was registered recently at the convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, held at St. Paul, Mo., and will, it is hoped, be confirmed when the proposition is submitted to a referendum vote of the organization. Heretofore, the women members of the union have had only half a vote apiece. But henceforth, in accordance with the recent action, the rule will be "one woman, one vote," and the telephone girls will enjoy full suffrage within their national organization.

URGES WOMEN ON FIRE COMMISSION

Consumers' League Says Inspectors Have Too Often Regarded Office as Political Plum

The need for women, as well as men, on the New York State Industrial Commission has been emphasized in a statement just given out by the Consumers' League, which calls attention to the necessity for preventing the recurrence of such tragedies as the Brooklyn factory fire of Nov. 6, and the Triangle fire some years ago. The Consumers' League points out that the fire protection laws are adequate, but the provision for their efficient administration is not.

"Too often the guardians of the public safety are party appointees who regard jobs in the Labor Department as political plums," says the statement of the Consumers' League. "By their own confession the commissioners and inspectors whose duty it is to enforce the laws have known they were being violated, yet they have not taken sufficient action."

Reports of the important State conventions in New York and Pennsylvania which were held this week will be given in next week's Woman's Journal.

EXPENSES FILED IN TWO STATES

Campaign for Inevitable Justice Cost Both Sides $120,000 in New York Alone

Certificates of expenditures in behalf of the suffrage amendments were filed within the last few days in New York and Massachusetts. The total expenditure in New York, as filed by the Empire State Campaign Committee, was $87,131 and the receipts were $89,303. The receipts of the Bay State Campaign Finance Committee were $26,059.46 and the expenditures were $22,713.47. The receipts of the Massachusetts W. S. A. were $27,608.05; the expenditures were $21,440.29.

The reports show that about $120,000 was spent in the campaign for and against suffrage in New York State alone. Everyone admits that equal suffrage is bound to come. How much longer must this wearing work for an inevitable justice go on?

The 54-hour law as it applies to women has been held to be constitutional by a decision of the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court handed down Nov. 30.

HENRY FORD GIVES PEACE WOMEN AID

Two Mercy Ships, Hundreds of Telegrams, Conference With President Wilson Start Mediation

Women have been playing an important part during the last ten days or fortnight in the efforts in this country for stopping the European war. They sent telegrams by the hundred, at the request of Miss Jane Addams, to President Wilson to urge him to call "a conference of nations, dedicated to finding a just settlement of this war." It is estimated that millions of mothers were reached by Miss Addams' request. Mrs. Henry Ford furnished $10,000 with which to send the telegrams to every woman's organization in the country, whether social, religious, educational, industrial or political.

Mrs. Ethel Snowden, of England, and Madame Rosika Schwimmer, of Hungary, on Saturday interviewed President Wilson in Washington to present the case for peace and to ask his assistance in initiating a speedy and just settlement of the war. Their plans were endorsed heartily at a mass meeting on Nov. 26, at which the following peace

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CAMPAIGN SWEEPS ON TO CAPITAL

Congress and President to be Greeted With Great Demand for Federal Action

The campaign for the passage of the federal amendment enfranchising women will come to a head with the opening of Congress next week. The Congressional Union envoys, Mrs. Sara Bard Field and Miss Frances Jolliffe, with petitions signed by over a million, a large number of whom are voters, will arrive in Washington Monday morning, ending their trip by automobile from San Francisco. They will be greeted by a great crowd at the Capitol, where the petitions, which are said to be four miles long, will be delivered to the Congressmen and Senators. A delegation will then proceed to the White House to ask President Wilson's support of the nation-wide amendment.

This will be only the beginning of two weeks of the greatest activity for equal suffrage Washington has ever seen. The convention of the Congressional Union will last all the week, ending with a fine pageant of the life of Susan B. Anthony in Convention Hall, Dec. 13. It will be followed immediately by the convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association at the New Willard lasting from Dec. 14 to 19.

A woman will voice the appeal for enfranchisement on the floor

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TIMES CHANGED IN WASHINGTON

No Suffrage Lobby Three Years Ago, But Now Cause Figures Prominently

"Beyond doubt," says the Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript, "suffrage will figure prominently in Congress, if only for the reason that the suffragists are gathering in unexampled numbers in Washington, prepared to lobby, cajole, and even to threaten with political reprisals those who are not their friends and advocates.

"Three years ago there was no suffrage lobby in Washington. Today there are two well-organized and highly energetic suffrage lobbies—the Congressional Committee, representing the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and the Congressional Union, representing itself and, incidentally, many hundreds of women voters. What makes the situation especially delicate and interesting is the fact that on these lobbies are not only wives and daughters of members of Congress and prominent Democratic officials, but also women well known in public life from every part of the country.

"Many are the stories current in Washington of militant younger feminine members of the families of statesmen who do not leave 'father' a moment of peace on the suffrage question. In home and office the omnipresent suffragist holds down to the trial of votes for women."

HOLLAND'S BILL INCLUDES WOMEN

(Continued from page 383.)

form has been conducted. At first the agitation was carried on by men, and for men only; it resulted in producing in 1897 a rather democratic franchise system, which has now brought the number of electors up to nearly a million. Still 5-13 of the men over 25 years old are disqualified along with all the women. The latter have always conducted their own agitation, unaided by any political party, and in 1894 they formed the Woman Suffrage Association, which now has a membership of 18,000.

"The present cabinet is the outcome of the elections of 1915, and thereby is under the engagement of preparing a revision of the constitution in the sense of manhood suffrage and abolishing the constitutional disqualification of women. This day (Nov. 1st) the government has introduced the bill for revision of the constitution.

"This means a real step forward for women, since they are no longer disqualified and the constitution even requires the electoral law to enfranchise women. But which women? And which not? And why does the bill only put the sexes on the same footing as to eligibility and not as to giving them votes? These are questions which the parliamentary debates will perhaps solve. It will then also appear what effect the untiring agitation of the Woman Suffrage Association has produced.

"Like most of thenational auxiliaries of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, the Dutch W. S. A. does not concern itself with the extension of the franchise, the voting qualifications or the number of electors. It limits its action to the demand that sex should be no disqualification, and accordingly claims a limited franchise for women if men have only a limited franchise, and universal suffrage for women, if men possess universal suffrage. The latter will be the case in Holland, when the government bill becomes law.

"Our efforts must now concentrate on getting the present bill carried with the addition of equal franchise for men and women. Last year, in the four months preceding the outbreak of the war, which put an end to every action, the Woman Suffrage Association had collected 165,000 signatures to a petition for political equality of men and women to be established by the constitution. The Dutch cabinet has often declared its willingness to carry out 'the will of the people,' and here the people has clearly manifested its will."

The Amateur Athletic Union will hereafter sanction and keep records of athletic events in which women compete alone, and also events in which both men and women compete. Previous to this decision no events in which women competed were sanctioned by the athletic body.

After forty-five years of experience there is no division of opinion on the question of suffrage in Wyoming. Our people would as soon think of surrendering their charter of Statehood as of depriving their women of the ballot. — **Representative Mondell of Wyoming.**

Big Reception Planned At Capital For National Suffrage Convention

Cabinet Women and Wives of Senators and Congressmen Prominent on Honorary Committee of Arrangements—Series of Important Conferences Will Be Held Every Week—One Thousand Delegates Expected

Men and women high in the political and social life of Washington have given their names to the Honorary Committee on Arrangements for the great 47th annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which is to be held in Washington Dec. 14-19.

Prominent among them are several ladies of the Cabinet. Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, wife of the Secretary of War; Mrs. David S. Houston, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture; Mrs. Franklin K. Lane, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, and Mrs. Albert Sidney Burleson, wife of the Postmaster-General, are among those who have expressed their willingness to stand behind the great gathering of suffragists.

Among the others, according to a statement issued by the local Committee on Arrangements, of which Mrs. Winston Churchill is chairman, are the following: Dr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Bowerman, Mrs. Ninna Blair Richey, Mrs. Philander Claxton, Mrs. Isaac Gans, Col. and Mrs. Selden Allen Day, Mrs. Simon Newcomb, Mrs. John B. Henderson, Mr. Wm. F. Gude, Mrs. Robert M. La Follette, Mrs. George Sutherland, Mrs. Reed Smoot, Mrs. Henry F. Ashurst, Mrs. John F. Shafroth, Mrs. A. Garrison McClintock, Miss Mary Perry Brown, Dr. William Tindall, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. F. MacFarland, Miss Julia Lathrop, Justice Stanton J. Peele, Mrs. Henry S. Graves, Mrs. Theodore Noyes and Representative and Mrs. Frank W. Mondell.

The convention is expected to muster probably a thousand delegates, from every State in the Union. The National Association includes 64 affiliated organizations, one of them being located as far away as Hawaii.

The program, so far as it has been announced, indicates an extremely busy session for the delegates throughout the entire week, a week which would appall any one but a suffragist. It includes not only business sessions in the day time, but evening conferences as well. These conferences will take the place of the mass meetings open to the public which have hitherto always been a feature of suffrage conventions. One big mass meeting, and only one, will be held at Poli's Theatre on Sunday, Dec. 19. This change is due to the tremendous growth of suffrage activity and the consequent increase in the business of the Association, which has made it necessary to allow the day sessions to be free for the transaction of business. The conferences, two of which will be held simultaneously each evening, will be devoted to a discussion of political methods for carrying on the suffrage work both through federal and State amendments, and will cover such topics as publicity, Congressional district organization and suffrage literature.

All of these meetings will be held at the Willard Hotel, where the entire tenth floor has been turned over to the convention for the week. This includes three conference rooms besides the two ball rooms which will be in constant use.

Preliminary Poll of Congressmen

Chicago Herald Makes Analysis of Friends and Opponents of Nation-wide Amendment—Many Now "On Fence" May be Won Over by Suffrage Work of Next Few Weeks

A poll of the incoming Congress on the nation-wide suffrage amendment, conducted by John Callan O'Laughlin, of the Chicago Herald, was issued by the Herald last week. This poll is valuable as coming from an impartial source and indicates a strong backing for the amendment. It is, however, by no means the final word; no straw poll can be. The list of Senators and Congressmen "on the fence" includes many names that are certain to be recorded for the amendment; the delegations from Illinois and West Virginia are notable instances. But aside from this, the opportunity to win over doubtful or hesitating Congressmen and Senators is **now**. The great demonstrations at Washington are to come within the next two weeks. Congress opens Monday. Every reasonable effort should be made at once to win Congressmen over to the suffrage side and to get them to push the amendment to a favorable vote.

Supporters in Senate

The following members of the Senate, according to the poll, will support an amendment to the constitution providing for equal suffrage:

DEMOCRATS

Arizona—Ashhurst, Smith.
Colorado—Thomas, Shafroth.
Illinios—Lewis.
Kansas—Thompson.
Louisiana—Ransdell.
Montana—Myers, Walsh.
Nevada—Newlands.
New Hamshire—Hollis.
New Jersey—Hughes.
Oklahoma—Owen.
Oregon—Chamberlain, Lane.
Tennessee—Lea.
Texas—Sheppard.
Total—17.

REPUBLICANS

California—Works.
Idaho—Brady.
Illinois—Sherman.
Iowa—Cummins, Kenyon.
Michigan—Smith, Townsend.
Minnesota—Nelson, Clapp.
Nebraska—Norris.
North Dakota—Gronna.
New Hamphire—Gallinger.
Pennsylvania—Penrose.
South Dakota—Sterling.
Utah—Smoot, Sutherland.
Washington—Jones, Poindexter (Prog.).
Wisconsin—La Follette.
Wyoming—Clark, Warren.
Total—21.

Opponents in Senate

The following members of the Senate are said to oppose the amendment:

DEMOCRATS

Alabama—Bankhead, Underwood.
Arkansas—Clarke, Robinson.
Delaware—Saulsbury.
Florida—Fletcher, Bryan.
Georgia—Smith, Hardwick.
Indiana—Kern.
Kentucky—James.
Louisiana—Broussard.
Maine—Johnson.
Maryland—Smith, Lee.
Mississippi—Williams, Vardaman.
Missouri—Stone, Reed.
Nevada—Pittman.
New Jersey—Martine.
North Carolina—Simmons.
Ohio—Pomerene.
Oklahoma—Gore.
South Carolina—Tillman, Smith.
Tennessee—Shields.
Texas—Culberson.
Virginia—Martin, Swanson.
Total—30.

REPUBLICANS

Connecticut—Brandegee, McLean.
Deleware—Du Pont.
Idaho—Borah.
Massachusetts—Lodge, Wee s.
New Mexico—Catron.
New York—Wadsworth.
North Dakota—McCumber.
Pennsylvania—Oliver.
Rhode Island—Lippitt.
Vermont—Dillingham, Page.
Total—13.

Senators on the Fence

The following senators either are undecided or failed to express their attitude in the poll on the amendment:

California—Phelan.
Indiana—Shively.
Kansas—Curtis.
Kentucky—Beckham.
Maine—Burleigh.
Nebraska—Hitchcock.
New Mexico—Fall.
New York—O'Gorman.
North Carolina—Overman.
Ohio—Harding.
Rhode Island—Colt.
South Dakota—Johnson.
West Virginia—Chilton, Goff.
Wisconsin—Husting.
Total—15.

Supporters in House

The following members of the House will support the amendment:

DEMOCRATS

Arizona—Hayden.
California—Raker, Church, Randall, Kettner.
Colorado—Keating, Taylor.
Florida—Wilson.
Illinois—Sabath, McAndrews, Buchanan, Gallagher, Travenner, Stone, Rainey, Foster, W. E. Williams.
Indiana—Moss, Adair, Cline, Barnhart.
Kansas—Taggart, Doolittle, Helvering, Connelly, Shouse.
Massachusetts—Phelan.
Missouri—Lloyd, Rucker, Alexander, Borland, Dickinson, Hamlin, Shackleford, Hensley, Russell, Decker, Rubey.
New Jersey—Scully, Hart.
New York—Maher, Smith.
Ohio—Sherwood, Crossen.
Oklahoma—Davenport, Thompson, Ferris.
Rhode Island—O'Shaunessy.
Tennessee—Sims, McKellar.
Texas—Davis.
Washington—Dill.
West Virginia—Littlepage.
Total—53.

REPUBLICANS

California—Kent (Ind.) Curry, Kahn, Noland, (Prog.), Hayes, Stephens (Prog.).
Delaware—Miller.
Idaho—McCracken, Smith.
Illinois—Madden, Mann, Wilson, Britten, McKenzie, McKinley, Copley (Prog.).
Kansas—Anthony, Campbell.
Kentucky—Langley.
Maine—Guernsey.
Massachusetts—Treadway, Rogers, Roberts, Walsh.
Michigan—J. M. Smith, Hamilton, Mapes, Kelley, Cramton, Fordney, McLaughlin, James.
Minnesota—Anderson, Smith, Lindberg, Volstead, Steenerson.
Missouri—Dyer.
Nebraska—Kinkaid.
New Jersey—Drukker.
New York—Chandler (Prog.), Mott.
North Dakota—Hidgesen, Young, Norton.
Ohio—Kearns, Foss.
Oklahoma—Morgan.
Oregon—Hawley, Sinnott.
Pennsylvania—Butler, Griest, Kiess, Miller, Porter.
Tennessee—Sells, Austin.
Utah—Howell.
Virginia—Slemp.
Washington—Humphrey, Johnson, La Follette.
West Virginia—Cooper.
Wisconsin—Nelson.
Wyoming—Mondell.
Total—65.

Opponents in House

The following members of the House according to the poll will oppose the amendment:

DEMOCRATS

Alabama—Dent, Blackmon, Heflin, Burnett, Abercrombie.
Arkansas—Caraway, Oldfield, Tilman, Wingo, Jacoway, Taylor, Goodwin.
Florida—Sparkman, Clark.
Georgia—Edwards, Park, Crisp, Adamson, Howard, Lee, Tribble, Bell, Vinson, Walker, Hughes.
Indiana—Lieb, Cullup, Cox, Dixon, Gray, Morrison, Rauch.
Kentucky—Barkley, Thomas, Johnson, Sherley, Rouse, Cantrill, Helm, Field.
Louisiana—Estopinal, Dupre, Watkins, Maine—McGillicuddy.
Maryland—Price, Talbott, Coady, Linthicum, Lewis.
Michigan—Doremus, Beakes.
Mississippi—Chandler, Stephens, Humphreys, Sission, Witherspoon, Harrison, Quinn, Collier.
Missouri—Booher.
Nebraska—Lobeck, Stephens.
New York—Fitzgerald, Griffin, Riordan, Conry, Dooling, Carew, Patten, Driscoll.
North Carolina—Small, Kitchin, Hood, Pou, Stedman, Godwin, Page, Doughton, Webb.
Ohio—Gard, Key, Brumbaugh, Ashbrook, Gordon.
Oklahoma—Carter, Murray.
Pennsylvania—Lesher, Bailey.
South Carolina—Whaley, Byrnes, Aiken, Finley, Ragsdale, Lever.
Tennessee—Moon, Hull, Houston, Byrns, Garrett.
Texas—Dies, Young, Rayburn, Summers, Hardy, Gregg, Eagle, Burgess, Buchanan, Henry, Callaway, Stephens, Slayden, Garner, Smith.
Virginia—Holland, Montague, Watson, Glass, Hays, Carlin, Flood.
West Virginia—Brown.
Wisconsin—Burke, Reilly, Konop.
Total—128.

REPUBLICANS

Connecticut—Tilson.
Illinois—Rodenberg.
Indiana—Moores.
Maine—Hinds.
Massachusetts—Gillett, Paige, Winslow, Gardner, Greene.
Minnesota—Davis, Miller.
Missouri—Meeker.
Nebraska—Sloan.
New Jersey—Browning, Gray.
New York—Rowe, Siegel, Platt, Parker, Snyder, Fairchild, Magee, Danforth, Hamilton.
Ohio—Switzer.
Pennsylvania—Barchfield, Crago, Moore.
Vermont—Greene.
Wisconsin—Cooper, Cary, Stafford, Esch, Lenroot.
Total—34.

House Men on the Fence

The following members of the House either are undecided or failed to express their attitude on the amendment:

Alabama—Gray, Steagall, Oliver, Almon, Huddleston.
California—Elston.
Colorada—Hilliard, Timberlake.
Connecticut—Oakey, Freeman, Hill, Glynn.
Florida—Sears.
Georgia—Wise.
Illinois—McDermott, Foss, Fuller, King, Sterling, Cannon, Wheeler, Williams, Denison, Chiperfield.
Indiana—Wood.
Iowa—Kennedy, Hull, Sweet, Haugen, Good, Ramseyer, Dowell, Towner, Green, Woods, Steele.
Kansas—Ayres.
Kentucky—Kincheloe, Powers.
Louisiana—Martin.
Maine—Peters.
Maryland—Mudd.
Massachusetts—Dallinger, Tague, Tinkham, Gallivan, Carter, Olney.
Michigan—Loud, Scott, Nichols.
Minnesota—Ellsworth, Davis, Van Dyke, Schall.
Missouri—Clark, Igoe.
Montana—Evans, Stout.
Nebraska—Reavis, Shallenberger.
Nevada—Roberts.
New Hampshire—Sulloway, Wason.
New Jersey—Bacharach, Hutchinson, Capstick, Lehlbach, Hagan, Hamill.
New Mexico—Hernandez.
New York—Caldwell, Flynn, Dale, Swift, Haskell, London, Loft, Farley, Huibert, Bruckner, Bennet, Oglesby, Husted, Ward, Sanford, Charles, Snell, Gould, Pratt, Dunn, Dempsey.
North Carolina—Britt.
Ohio—Longworth, Allen, Russell, Matthews, Overmyer, Williams, Mooney, McCulloch, Hollingsworth, Cooper, Emerson.
Oklahoma—Hastings, Murray, McClintic.
Oregon—McArthur.
Pennsylvania—Vare, Graham, Edmonds, Costello, Darrow, Watson, Farr, Casey, Heaton, Dewalt, McFadden, Focht, Krieger, Beales, Rowland, Kelster, Hopwood, Temple, Liebel, Steele, North, Coleman, Morin, Garland, Lafean, Scott.
Rhode Island—Stiness, Kennedy.
South Carolina—Nicholls.
South Dakota—Dillon, Johnson, Gandy.
Tennessee—Padgett.
Texas—Black, McLemore.
Utah—Mays.
Vermont—Dale.
Virginia—Jones, Saunders, Flood.
Washington—Hadley.
West Virginia—Neely, Brown, Moss, Sutherland.
Wisconsin—Browne, Frear.
Total—[illegible].

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HENRY FORD GIVES PEACE WOMEN AID

(Continued from page 383.)

advocates spoke: Mrs. Louis Post, Madame Schwimmer, Mrs. Snowden and Mr. Henry Ford. Mr. Ford said that he never had made a speech and that this was the first time he ever had faced a public audience.

"I simply want to ask you," he went on, "to remember the slogan, 'Out of the trenches before Christmas, never to go back,' and I thank you for your attention."

That was all he said. The meeting cheered the speech vigorously and Mrs. Louis F. Post, wife of the Assistant Secretary of Labor, who presided, repeated the slogan in a dramatic manner as the cheers continued.

Mr. Ford has engaged a ship, the Oscar II, to carry peace delegates to a series of conferences in Europe at which every possible effort to stop the war will be made. The ship is to sail from New York today, and a second ship, chartered by Mr. Ford, is expected to leave next week.

Mr. Ford says: "I'll go the limit of my fortune in backing the women in their efforts to secure immediate peace."

Mrs. E. A. Sammis of Huntington, N. Y., reports that the 1915 Baby Show of the Political Equality League was very successful.

The mothers of two of the prize winners—Mrs. F. G. Schaeffler and Mrs. Mabel R. Cann—are prominent suffragists, and were watchers at the polls at the recent election.

It is dangerous to any government, and especially is this true of a democracy, to have any group of people living within its borders outside of the responsibilities and duties of citizenship. —Mrs. Raymond Robins.

LEADERS AND PRESS WARN AGAINST OVERCONFIDENCE

Iowa Women Will Be Voting in Year's Time, However, Says U. S. Senator Kenyon—Mrs. Catt Sends Organizer to Native State

Iowa suffragists have always been proud of the fact that Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is an Iowan, and it gave the board of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association a double pleasure to receive from Mrs. Catt an offer to finance an organizer in Iowa from January to June. This is the personal contribution made by Mrs. Catt to the Iowa campaign. Mrs. Elsie Vandergrift Benedict will come to Iowa as the result of this contribution to Iowa's campaign.

The executive committee of the board, at its last session, also appointed an office secretary—the appointment going to Miss Eleanor Coen of Chicago, who has had considerable experience in office organizing. This means that the campaign headquarters will soon be opened on a much larger scale.

The press of Iowa is devoting much space to a discussion of the pros and cons of suffrage, and the doings at headquarters are watched with increasing interest. There has been a great increase in editorial matter on the subject, and the importance of the question is by no means underrated. The caution goes out from the editorial sanctums in all parts of the State warning against overconfidence because of the present conditions, which are overwhelmingly favorable to suffrage. Over and over again the State president, Miss Flora Dunlap, has cautioned the women against the mistake of overconfidence, and the appeal that goes out from State headquarters is for work—real work—on the part of every suffragist for the cause that Iowa may win. The effect of a big majority vote in Iowa would be felt in every part of the country, and it is the knowledge of how much hangs upon Iowa's victory that makes the situation a rather critical one. Iowa can swing into line with a big majority vote if every one who believes in votes for women takes a firm stand and gets out and works for it.

Congressman Horace M. Towner of the eighth district states in an article in the Bedford Times-Republican over his signature: "An argument against suffrage for the women of America cannot be made without violating every primary principle upon which the republic is founded."

Last week at the Republican "love feast," held in honor of Senator Albert B. Cummins, Senator W. S. Kenyon, presiding chairman, stated: "When a year has rolled around the women of Iowa will be voting."

The Times of Preston has inaugurated a voting campaign that the women may register their preference in regard to the ballot. It is to be hoped that this contest will result in a large majority of votes favoring equal suffrage and that no suffragist will fail to register her vote.

With the arrival of the new metal signs bearing the legend, "Vote Yes on the Suffrage Amendment, June 5," Mrs. Fred Hunter, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Josephine, started out to put them up on the wire fences between Des Moines and Ankeny. Of good size, the bright yellow pennant on its background fairly shouts the message from the farm fences. The signs are hung at advantageous points of travel. Mrs. Hunter has been made chairman of the sign committee and inquiries are coming in right along. Boone has 100 signs ordered and other towns will follow.

Allerton suffragists recently held a fine programme. Mr. H. B. Bracewell, an attorney of Wayne County, and Mrs. H. K. Evans of Corydon were among the speakers, and several auto loads of suffragists went from Corydon.

An equal suffrage mass meeting was held at Eldora Dec. 1. The afternoon was devoted to an informal meeting of special interest to the township chairman, and in the evening Miss Dunlap gave the address. The publicity committee planned for the automobile parade preceding the afternoon gathering.

Chickasaw county is now well launched in its suffrage work. The personnel of the official staff includes; Mrs. Grant M. Bigelow, president; Mrs. A. H. Shaffer, vice president; Mrs. Sam Motulsky, secretary; Mrs. Walter McEwen, treasurer; Miss Marthine Grimsby, chairman of literature committe; Mrs. B. E. Marsh, chairman speakers' bureau; Mrs. Jay Schulte, committee; Mrs. B. E. Marsh, chairman speaker's bureau; Mrs. Jay Schulte, chairman general publicity; Mrs. A. H. Shaffner, finance chairman; Mrs. A. H. Shaffer, Mrs. Carrie Sherman, committee on songs; press correspondent, Miss Nellie Gardner; ward chairmen: first, Mrs. Jay Schulte; second, Mrs. A. E. Clark; third, Mrs. B. A. Brigadier; fourth, Mrs. Grant M. Bigelow.

The Equal Suffrage club of Sioux City gave an elaborate luncheon at the Hotel Martin to talk over the suffrage situation and hear an address by Miss Mabel Lodge, State organizer.

There will be an interesting suffrage gathering at Avoca, Dec. 15, for the purpose of electing a district treasurer and secretary.

SPECIAL CAR FOR WESTERN WOMEN

Convention Delegates to Have Pullman Direct from Kansas City to Washington

Arrangements are being made for a Pullman car to carry delegates from Kansas City, Mo., through without change to Washington. It will be necessary to have fifteen purchase tickets. The rate from Kansas City will be $6.50 for a lower berth and $5.20 for an upper berth. The car will leave Kansas City at 10 a. m. December 12, arriving at St. Louis at 6.30 p. m. It will leave St. Louis at 1 a. m. Monday and go over the Baltimore and Ohio, to Washington, reaching there at 7.20 a. m. Dec. 14.

Will Western delegates, as far as possible, arrange to connect with this car, bringing with them articles to help decorate the car? Berths may be secured from Mrs. Helen L. Million, Mexico, Mo., Hardin College. Please engage as early as possible.

Eastern delegates wishing to join this party can arrange with the B. and O. for berths, asking to be assigned to the suffrage car.

I believe, if immigrants who reside in this country for five years may have a vote in its government, that American-born women who have lived in their own land for twenty-one years and over should not be excluded. Commissioner John J. Halleran, N. Y.

POLITICAL UNION REORGANIZES

Mrs. Nora Blatch de Forest Elected President, With Mrs. Blatch As Honorary Head

The Woman's Political Union opened headquarters in the Tribune Building, Nov. 24. Mrs. Nora Blatch de Forest, Mrs. Blatch's daughter, will serve as president of the newly organized Women's Political Union, while Mrs. Blatch, as honorary president, can keep her hand on the helm and at the same time be free to devote herself to the writing of Elizabeth Cady Stanton's biography.

The places of Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., and Miss Anna Constable, formerly on the union board, will be taken by Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. Edward J. Nally, wife of the Vice-President of the Marconi Company, and Mrs. Joseph Griswold Deane. Miss Mildred Taylor, who did yeoman work for the union in the financial district with the van Winner, is to continue her work as Vice Chairman to Mrs. Nally on the Finance Committee.

Miss Minna Bull, who has had long experience in the office of the Secretry of State in Albany, has been made chairman of the political committee, with Miss Jane Pincus as vice-chairman. Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley will be chairman of the national political committee, which will work for the federal amendment.

On the opening day of the State Legislature the Women's Political Union will introduce a presidential suffrage bill and a resolution urging Congress, on behalf of the New York Legislature, to submit a suffrage constitutional amendment to the Legislatures of the various States of the Union.

I believe women must have equal opportunity with men, and that they will surely get it.—Dr. Marion Le Roy Burton, president of Smith College.

I never heard a reason urged against woman suffrage that was worth considering, or was not an insult to the understanding of a very small boy.—The late John D. Long, ex-governor of Massachusetts.

I am fully committed to the belief that woman suffrage is not only right in theory, but beneficial in active practice. None of the evils and none of the tendencies which the opponents of woman suffrage so often prophesy have resulted from suffrage in our State. On the other hand, much good has resulted from it.—U. S. Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho.

The indifference of some women is no reason for withholding the suffrage. Give women the right, and then the men and women who do care will educate the rest up to the point of seeing it.—Katherine Bement Davis.

It has been my experience that women are invariably more prompt to respond to an appeal based on a moral issue than are men. Consequently the addition of such an army of voters for the upbuilding and strengthening of the government and of all political parties is most desirable.—Dudley Field Malone.

SOME SOUTHERN ACTIVITIES

Many Florida Papers Favorable to Suffrage—Nashville Business Women Have Big Organization

In answer to a statement recently made in the Literary Digest that "almost the entire Southern people are reported to be opposed to woman suffrage," Celia Myrover Robinson, chairman of the Florida Press Bureau, has collected facts to show that many of the leading publications and newspaper men of her State are favorable to suffrage. In the Pensacola Journal of Oct 17 she says:

In September, 1914, The Pensacola Journal issued a special suffrage edition under the auspices of The Pensacola Equal Suffrage League, of which I was editor-in-chief. The response of public men, including members of the press, was so much greater than was anticipated that it was found necessary to carry several additional pages later in the fall to take care of the surplus expressions in favor of suffrage.

In this edition and its overflow there were strong articles advocating the franchise for women from the Hon. Frank Harris of the Ocala Banner, Clarence E. Woods of the Estero Eagle, R. W. Storrs of the DeFuniak Breeze, and there were expressions favorable in tone from H. H. McCreary of the Gainesville Sun, Edward Lambright of the Tampa Tribune, and the editor of the Blountstown Record.

The editors of the Clearwater Sun, Chipley Verdict, South Florida Sentinel, Orlando Reporter-Star, Lakeland Telegram, and the Meridian Dispatch, which is not a state paper, were certainly not unfavorable. In a later issue the Palatka News, the Jacksonville State, and Bristol Free Press had comments, none of which expressed any disfavor towards suffrage. The State is and has been since its founding an open advocate of woman suffrage. The St. Augustine Meteor is another paper commenting without expression of disfavor. Henry S. McKennall, editor Times Herald of Putman County, expressed his personal belief in suffrage, but believed that the public needed to be educated along suffrage lines.

The following Florida papers have expressed their willingness to have a suffrage department: the Miami Metropolis, the Orlando Reporter-Star; the Jacksonville Metropolis, the Tampa Times, the Ocala Banner, and the Lynn Haven Tribune. The Pensacola News, the Miami Herald, the Molino Advertiser and the Munson Times are all favorable to suffrage sentiment.

Will Reach 5,000 Business Women

As a direct result of the national convention in Nashville last year, and through the personal efforts of Miss Mary Pleasants Jones, the Nashville Business Woman's Equal Suffrage League was organized a year ago, 40 members being enrolled at the first meeting. At the second meeting for organization this number had grown to 125, and has grown steadily ever since, its membership now numbering over 600.

The policy of the Business Woman's Equal Suffrage League is to interest for the cause of suffrage the 5,000 business women of Nashville, using as means toward this end programs, distribution of literature, talks to groups of business women and personal efforts.

During the year addresses have been given under the auspices of the League by several notable people.

The League has begun publishing literature of local Southern and general interest. Leaflets have been prepared of talks made by Miss Mary Pleasants Jones and Senator Luke Lea, and an address made by Miss Mabel Head has been printed in pamphlet form.

The League has elected officers this year as follows:

President, Miss Mary Penn Thompson; 2nd vice-president, Miss Mary Pleasants Jones; 3rd vice-president, Miss Nell Roche; recording secretary, Miss Flossie Cloyd; corresponding secretary, Miss May Selley; treasurer Miss Florence McLean; auditor, Miss Natalie Gabriel.

Atlanta Women Win Prizes

Prizes aggregating $55 were offered by the Harvest Festival Committee to the most effective floats shown in the suffrage parade and these were won as follows:

First—Prize of $15 won by the Fulton & DeKalbs County Branch of the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia, driven by Miss Bernice Horton.

Second—Prize of $10 won by State car of the Equal Suffrage Party.

Third—$10, Georgia Young People's Association; affiliated with the Georgia Woman's Suffrage Association. Decorations made, contributed and arranged by the young people themselves without professional aid.

Atlanta Equal Suffrage Association held a jubilee meeting at its regular session, and a review of the progress of suffrage during the past year was made by the president, Mrs. Amelia B. Woodall. Dr. Hall, president of the Georgia Peace Association, was present and addressed the members, and the organization co-operated with the Georgia Woman's Suffrage Association in sending a telegram to President Wilson urging him to appoint a Peace Commission from neutral nations, looking to the establishment of world peace. The Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia, through its president, also joined in this telegram which will represent the woman suffrage sentiment of the State in regard to world peace.

Mrs. Philip Snowden has completed, Nov. 17, a two weeks' speaking tour of Kentucky.

Although we have the most democratic government in the world, we will not know what real democracy is so long as half of the people have no say in the affairs of the nation. — Leslie's Weekly.

You might as well stand on a bridge over the Mississippi and with a whisk broom try to sweep back the waters as they rush to the sea, as to attempt to stem the tide of public opinion in favor of votes for women.—Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education.

Women nurse us in infancy, they educate us, they teach our children; in the main they run our churches; they are in control of our civic organizations; they are our counsellors—to them we turn for advice which is most valuable to us in temptation and trial. I am quite content to trust their judgment at the polls.—Representative James R. Mann, Illinois.

Hunger knows no sex. Want knows no sex. Necessity knows no sex. Law knows no sex. Only the ballot box knows sex.—New York World.

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AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

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THE COST OF ELECTIONS

We resume this week our review of the anonymous pamphlet, "The Case Against Woman Suffrage," which is understood to be the work of Mr. George R. Conroy.

Mr. Conroy speaks of "the high cost of government," and claims that equal suffrage would greatly increase the cost of elections. The cost of government is high, but the cost of elections is a very trifling part of it. For instance, in the budget of New York City for 1913 and 1914, election expenses are one of the smallest items, amounting to about seven tenths of one per cent. of the total expenditure, or 24 cents per person. If this were doubled, it would not be ruinous—and equal suffrage does not double the cost, for most of the same polling places and election officers serve for both sexes.

The cost of government includes the cost of the army and navy, of soldiers' pensions, of the schools, the courts, the prisons, the public hospitals and insane asylums, the police and fire departments, the salaries of all officials, from the president down, the upkeep of streets and highways, and a thousand other expenses that go on all the year around; while election day comes but once or twice a year.

Mr. Conroy says that in Massachusetts the cost of government in the year 1913 was $270 for the average family of five, or $54 per person.

Mr. Conroy claims that equal suffrage would cost Massachusetts $500,000 a year. As the population of Massachusetts is 3,366,416, this would only mean an addition of about 15 cents a year to "the cost of living" for each person, or a little over one cent a month.

The cost of elections varies widely, under male suffrage, in different States and different parts of the same State. In New Jersey it averages 8 cents per person; in Pennsylvania, 20 cents. Congressman Keating of Colorado has pointed out that the last election in Albany, N. Y., cost $24.60 per thousand of the population, while the last election in Denver cost only $12.25 per thousand of the population—about half as much.

Mr. Conroy quotes the Los Angeles Times as saying that it cost the citizens of California $1,637,500 to exercise the suffrage last year. As the population of California is 2,377,549, this is only 69 cents percapita . And California has the initiative and referendum, which means a number of special elections in addition to the regular ones.

In California, except during the Panama Exposition year, the increase of expense has been less rapid since women voted than it was before. The expenses involved in the Exposition, of course, were enormous. But the rate of increase during the normal years following the granting of equal suffrage in 1911 are shown in the report presented to the 63d Congress by Senator Works of California (Senate Document No. 488). It covers 1912-1913:

"Criticism has been made of the increase in the cost of the State administration. The average increase in the cost of administration for the twelve years preceding the last administration has been 20.77 per cent. The increase for these two years is 15.9 per cent. This is the smallest increase in the history of the State, and it covers the largest increase in the growth of the State institutions."

The plea of increased election expenses could have been urged equally against every previous extension of th franchise. When Massachusetts abolished the religious test, for instance, and admitted to suffrage Methodists and Baptists, Catholics and Unitarians and Jews, more ballots and election officers were required; but that was not considered a good reason for continuing the old injustice.

A. S. B.

THE COST TO CANDIDATES

Mr. Conroy says that the election expenses of candidates for the U. S. Senate in 1914 were larger in the suffrage States than in certain non-suffrage States. This may interest candidates for the U. S. Senate, but it is of small interest to the voter, since these expenses do not come out of his pocket.

On the other hand, the State Treasurer of Kansas, Earl Akers, writes in a letter to the Empire State Campaign Committee, published in the Woman's Journal of Nov. 20, 1915:

"Political gangs do not run things in Kansas. Only last year, for instance, the Republican State chairman conducted a State-wide campaign to elect all State and county officers with less than $10,000 to spend for office help, printing, advertising matter, postage, telephone and telegraph bills, and to pay traveling expenses of some speakers. This fund was provided by assessment of candidates and by some small contributions from their friends.

"That does not sound remarkable to a Kansan, because he understands that politics is clean out here, and this by reason of the very good fact that with us politics is a family affair, used only as an instrument to promote our general welfare and to make our commonwealth a better place to live."

SUFFRAGE AND TAXES

None of the suffrage States are complaining that women's votes have increased their taxes. The Empire State Campaign Committee has published a whole series of communications from State Treasurers, Governors and Secretaries of State, in the enfranchised States, all scouting the idea. Mr. Akers of Kansas wrote (Woman's Journal, Nov. 20, 1915):

"Such a question is amusing. Taxes have gone up with us, just as they have in every other State that has made the wonderful advance we have in the last ten years. But adding on more voters has not been the cause of it.

"The women naturally lean to the better side of moral issues, and with us they are insisting upon still greater efficiency, as well as more rigid economy in the State's business.

"Kansas now has $132 in the banks for every man, woman and child—more than three times the national per capita. On Jan. 1, 1916, she will pay off the last bonded indebtedness of the State; and this debt is owned by the permanent school fund of Kansas.

"If you are tired of debt and waste in public business, give the women a chance."

W. C. Deming, editor of the Cheyenne Tribune, says in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle of Oct. 15, 1915:

"There is no graft in the (Wyoming) State government. The entire bonded indebtedness is only $125,000, and this is soon to be wiped out; so our government is not going to pieces under equal suffrage."

A. S. B.

THE LESSON OF COLORADO

Mr. Conroy says: "In its gross mismanagement of the miners' strike of 1913-14, Colorado furnishes one of the best object lessons of the evil results of woman suffrage." He goes on to give a lurid account of the events of the strike. His description is more or less inaccurate and misleading. For instance, he says, "The electorate turned a deaf ear to suggestions for a special session of the Legislature." Of course, the electorate cannot call a special session of the Legislature. Only the Governor can call one; and in this case the Governor was in sympathy with the coal companies. Many other flaws might be picked in Mr. Conroy's account of the affair; but the facts were bad enough, apart from all exaggeration. The question is how far equal suffrage was responsible for them.

Mr. Conroy attributes them, in capital letters, to "the weakening influence upon the electorate of twenty years of woman suffrage." New Zealand adopted equal suffrage in the same year as Colorado. If such troubles as the Colorado strike are the natural result of women's voting, we ought to find the same state of things existing in New Zealand. But there labor troubles are so rare that it has been called "the land without a strike." Idaho and Utah have had woman suffrage almost as long as Colorado, and the alleged evil effects ought to be almost as marked there; while in Wyoming they ought to be more than twice as bad, since Wyoming has had equal suffrage more than twice as long. As Colorado is the only one of the suffrage States where such an explosion has occurred, it is clear that equal suffrage was not the cause of it. Nobody in Colorado claims that it was. In fact, about the only thing on which all parties to the Colorado strike are agreed is that it was not due to woman suffrage.

Fresh air is wholesome, yet in Europe just now men are dying in the open air faster than they ever did within four walls. When the air is filled with shrapnel and poisonous gases, its natural good effects are checked. Woman suffrage is wholesome, and tends to greater humanitarianism; but when the air is filled with the smoke and flame of a gigantic industrial war, as in the Colorado strike, its natural good effects are held in abeyance. Even under those circumstances, it was the women's intercession that stopped the actual slaughter. In response to a call from the Colorado Women's Peace Society, a thousand women of all parties, classes and creeds gathered at the Capitol and beset Gov. Ammons till he yielded and telegraphed for the federal troops.

In the Legislature, also, it was the one woman Senator, Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson, who made a brave though unsuccessful effort to have something done to remedy the miners' grievances. She said to her colleagues, "It is natural for you, as men, to wish to make sure that the wheels of industry shall go around; but it is natural for me, as a woman, to wish to make sure that there shall be no blood on the wheels." These words deserve to become historic.

Mr. Conroy quotes the New York Nation as saying that the troubles in Colorado showed a lack of proper public opinion. Every means was taken to mislead public opinion. Mr. Rockefeller bought the most widely-circulated newspaper in Colorado—not bribed it, but bought it bodily—and after it became his property, used it to spread his version of things, and to work up public sentiment against the miners. Colorado is not the only State where Mr. Rockefeller has done the same sort of thing.

JUDGE LINDSEY'S VIEWS

Judge Lindsey, in Harper's Weekly of May 8, 1915, protests in strong terms against holding equal suffrage responsible for everything wrong that happens in Colorado. He says:

"Take the case of the coal strike. According to the opponents of equal suffrage, the women of the State are not only to blame for its commencement, but for its continuance. As a matter of fact, it was a man's war, and upon men only rests the responsibility for the rejection of conferences and the subsequent wretchedness. Yet it was women, and women alone, who gathered in mass meeting after Ludlow, and forced the Governor to ask for federal troops in order that bloodshed might end. The voting men of Michigan and West Virginia and New Jersey and Massachusetts are not blamed for industrial war, but, by some peculiar process of reasoning, the voting women of Colorado are expected to end every strike."

And Judge Lindsey adds: "The case for equal suffrage could well afford to rest on the record made by the voting women. In no single State have they failed to bring a better, cleaner and more independent note into politics; and there is not a statute book on which women have written that does not contain more humane laws as a result."

A. S. B.

AS TO FEDERAL TROOPS

Mr. Conroy says that in calling for federal troops "the State confessed its incompetence," and he intimates that this incompetence was due to woman suffrage. Federal troops have been sent to put down labor troubles in four States where women could not vote, and in only one State where they could. Federal troops were sent into Arkansas not long ago, and they were sent into Illinois, Montana and Nevada before the women of those three States obtained the ballot.

A. S. B.

COLORADO—AND OTHERS

Strike troubles only a little less serious than Colorado's have occurred in West Virginia and other States where women cannot vote; and in many different parts of the country local strikes have been quite as brutally mishandled.

The primary cause of the Colorado troubles was that the great coal companies set at defiance the State laws for the protection of the workers. This led to discontent, and finally to civil war. As it happened, these violent disturbances all took place in regions where the electorate is but slightly "feminized"—i. e., in the mining counties, where the population is overwhelmingly masculine. This is additional proof that they were not caused by equal suffrage.

Mr. Conroy calls Colorado "the most horrible example." It was for a time the most spectacular example; but things just as bad in essence have often happened elsewhere. In other States the failure to enforce the laws for the protection of the workers has sometimes had even more disastrous consequences. In New York, for instance, in the Triangle fire alone, a much larger number of women perished than were killed during the whole Colorado strike.

In Colorado, as everywhere else, there is a chronic struggle going on between the big corporations and the people. The people have won many victories, and in winning them Judge Lindsey assures us that the women did their full share. On other occasions the corporations have come out on top, in spite of woman suffrage. But, from Judge

(Continued on page 388.)

THE WORK FOR SUFFRAGE IN THE STATES

GEORGIA

Two conventions of State organizations were held last week in Atlanta. That of the Georgia Woman's Suffrage Association was very important and many plans were made for the coming year. The association elected officers, as follows:

Mrs. Mary L. McLendon, president; Mrs. Madeline J. S. Wyly, Rome, Ga., honorary vice-president; Mrs. Amelia Woodall, corresponding secretary; Miss Catherine Koch, recording secretary; Leonard J. Grossman, general counsel; Mrs. E. T. Martin, Macon, Ga., first vice-president; Mrs. A. Shackelton, Rome, Ga., second vice-president; Mrs. Alice C. Daniels, treasurer, and Mrs. William Felton, Cartersville, Ga., auditor.

Mrs. McLendon has served the association in the capacity of president for twenty-five years and her re-election was unanimous and enthusiastic.

The convention strongly urged that suffragists refrain from predicting what women will do when they finally secure the ballot, for it was stated actual harm has often been done by this course, several local incidents being mentioned.

This organization, together with the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia, and the Georgia Woman's Suffrage League, united in working for the Better Babies Contest and also in furthering other features in the recent Harvest Festival held in Atlanta, all of which combined to bring the suffragists to the attention of the public and to emphasize their working value to the community.

The convention of the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia marked the conclusion of the first year of active work of that organization. More than a thousand local members are enrolled in Atlanta alone and the party has been engaged in doing work of organization of branches throughout the State. Mrs. Mary R. Millis was made organizer and her report was the feature of the convention. Mrs. Millis reported organizations in ten Georgia counties; five already affiliated at the first convention last year and five gained since that time.

Other important features of the convention was the appointment of a constitutional committee to change certain sections in the constitution; Mrs. McDougald's report on the legislative work done in the House last session and what is planned for the coming year; the report of Mrs. Stannard Owen of Augusta as to the suffrage activities in that city where neighborhood meetings are held, a rest room maintained at the County Fair and other suffrage activities constantly engaged in. Mrs. Woolfolk of Columbus reported that her principal activity was securing attention from the press for suffrage propaganda and this subject was given careful consideration and discussion.

The convention went on record as objecting to the Shafroth amendment, but no further action was taken regarding federal legislation.

Mrs. Millis resigned as organizer and resolutions of thanks were passed for her fine work. The following officers were elected:

President, Mrs. Emily C. McDougald, Atlanta; first vice-president, Mrs. John Dozier Pou, Columbus; second vice-president, Mrs. T. Mayhew Cunningham, Jr., Savannah; secretary, Miss Harry Schlesinger, Atlanta; treasurer, Miss Ida Melson, Atlanta; organizer, Miss Aurelia Roach, Atlanta; auditor, Miss Genevieve Saunders, Atlanta; chairman finance committee, Mrs. H. C. Wason, Atlanta; members-at-large—Mrs. C. C. Harrold, Macon; Mrs. Fontaine Barden, Macon; Mrs. T. C. Hudson, Columbus; Mrs. Stannard Owen, Augusta.

A resolution of thanks to Miss Eleanore Raoul for the fine work she did during the recent Harvest Festival was passed with unanimous enthusiasm and the meeting was an eminently interesting occasion.

MISSOURI

On Nov. 22 some of the prominent Missouri suffrage workers from the 10th, 11th and 12th Congressional districts gave a luncheon in St. Louis in honor of their Congressman, at which the resolution favoring the Susan B. Anthony amendment was presented and adopted. The Congressmen from these districts are Jacob Meeker, L. C. Dyer and W. L. Igoe. Mr. Meeker, who strongly opposes suffrage, was the only one present. Mr. Dyer, who favors it, was absent from the city, and Mr. Igoe was otherwise engaged and sent his regrets.

On account of illness in the family of the Congressional suffrage chairman, Mrs. Charles Passmore, Mrs. J. L. Lowes, president of the St. Louis Equal Suffrage League, presided and read the resolution.

Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer-Wing made a short talk, saying that the women of today are asking for the vote as they never asked before, enumerating the clubs and associations that had endorsed it, and said they are expecting men to fulfill the promise they have always made to the women, that they should have the vote whenever they wanted it.

Mr. Meeker gave three reasons for his opposition to woman suffrage: first, because his constituents gave a majority vote against it; second, that the men of the State did the same thing; and third, because he, individually, is against it, and he said that even if a majority of the men in his district were in favor, he would vote against it.

He charged that in Denver business women sold their votes for $50 each, while society women's votes could be purchased with a theatre party or a box of gloves.

Meeker at first said that he was told this condition prevailed in "a suffrage city." When he was pressed for details, he said the city was Denver, but he would not say who had told him.

Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare, who followed him, did not hesitate to answer him and ably replied to all his "arguments."

As Mr. Meeker was leaving, Mrs. Lowes invited him to be present at a luncheon next November, at the same time and place, when, maybe, he would have had time to report a change of heart.

At times he was interrupted with questions and protests, when Miss Mary E. Bulkley rose and aptly said, "Ladies, please allow Mr. Meeker to continue unmolested, this excellent exposition of Mr. Meeker."

NORTH CAROLINA

In her address delivered before the annual convention of the North Carolina W. C. T. U., State president Mrs. Adelaide Goodno, urged that women study the vital question of suffrage that they may be ready to act intelligently on the issue.

Chief Justice Walter Clarke made a strong address on "Equal Rights For All." "The great opposers of suffrage," he said, "are the political machines because they are not certain that they can control the women; and the whiskey powers, because the women have fought and are fighting the liquor traffic and represent the force that is putting liquor out of business. Archimedes said if he had a fulcrum long enough he could move the world, but you women have your fulcrum, for no party dares name a candidate in the next national convention without recognition of the women's strength, for the four million women voters have the balance of power in their hands."

The recognition of women in North Carolina was emphasized by the Teachers' Assembly in choosing Miss Mary Graham to be president of that large and influential organization. And as is generally understood, Miss Graham's election was on the grounds of ability and fitness, and not as a compliment to her sex.

INDIANA

The ninth district convention was held last week at Tipton with 75 women present and Mrs. Alice Waugh presiding. Mrs. Alice E. Waugh was elected chairman of the district, Mrs. Harry C. Sheridan, Frankfort, vice-chairman, and Mrs. Casper Butler of Kokomo, secretary-treasurer.

The fifth district convention, held at Brazil, Nov. 20, was presided over by Mrs. Edna Herr Bucklin of Brazil. The convention was largely attended by district people. Mrs. Katharine Isbell of the Terre Haute League acted as secretary.

The Evansville League has taken a membership as a body in the Chamber of Commerce, and six of its members individually have joined the organization, thus securing seven votes in its council, a privilege much valued by the league. The recent rummage sale at Evansville netted $50 for suffrage work.

FLORIDA

The Orlando Equal Suffrage League, Mrs. F. N. Stanley, president, and Mrs. Alice G. Kollock, secretary, has recently joined the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, and has the honor of being the first suffrage society to be admitted to that organization.

A newly organized suffrage society in Jacksonville has just affiliated with the Florida Equal Suffrage Association. The president of the society has written Dr. Safford that it is growing rapidly and is eager to work.

If any national speaker expects to come to Florida the latter part of December, or early in January, she is earnestly requested to send her name to State President Mary A. Safford, Orlando. It is difficult to secure speakers for the annual meeting at Miami, because of its distance from New York and Washington.

Splendid meetings have been held by the Orlando, Miami, Pensacola and other Florida suffragists, and a number of petitions have been sent to Washington. Mrs. Walker Ingraham, chairman of the 3rd Congressional district, has secured from the Congressman in her district, Hon. Emmett Wilson, the assurance of his favorable vote on the federal amendment.

KENTUCKY

"We are giving women the sledge hammer of knowledge and then compelling them to play croquet with it," said Walter J. Millard of Cincinnati in his address before the suffragists of Kentucky at their recent convention in Lexington. Mr. Millard gave so many new and often humorous twists to old suffrage truths that he at once became in demand by local leagues.

The State convention created the office of campaign chairman for Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, whose term as president, according to the constitution, expired at this time. When she became president three years ago, the association had less than 2,000 members; today it has more than 15,000. Three years ago 33 delegates attended the annual meeting; this year there were exactly 100.

Not one of these felt depressed by the failure of the suffrage amendment in the campaign States, but all rejoiced that more than a million men in the East voted "yes" the very first time they had a chance.

The newly elected officers of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association are:

President, Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith, Frankfort; 1st vice president, Mrs. Robinson A. McDowell, Louisville; 2d vice president, Mrs. Joe Alderson, Middlesboro; 3rd vice president, Mrs. F. A. Rothier, Covington; recording secretary, Mrs. J. D. Hays, Owensboro; corresponding secretary, Miss Elizabeth Pepper, Frankfort; treasurer, Mrs. J. B. Judah, Louisville; state member of the national association, Miss Laura Clay, of Lexington; campaign chairman, Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, of Lexington; campaign auditor, Mrs. W. F. Lillard, Lawrenceburg.

Mrs. Smith goes into the office of president well equipped, as she has most ably served as president of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs. Another ex-president of the federation, Mrs. James A. Leech, says that in this day one can't tell a suffrage convention from a federation convention: they are same women—the women who DO things.

Mrs. Harry Whiteside of Louisville, chairman of the Fifth Congressional District, has returned from the campaign States, where she made a number of speeches. During her absence, Mrs. John C. Graham, with a strong committee, waited upon the Hon. Swagor Sherley to discuss with him the national amendment. The committee was composed of the president of the Louisville Woman Suffrage Association, members of the Federation's Committee on Submission, and members of the Board of the Kentucky E. R. A. When the amendment is discussed in Washington, Mr. Sherley knows there are 24,000 women in his own State endorsing suffrage, 4,000 of whom are in his district.

WISCONSIN

During the recent annual convention of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association, a delegation of 100 suffragists called on Congressman W. H. Stafford of one of the Milwaukee districts, urging him to vote for the woman suffrage amendment when it comes up in Congress. The delegation was in charge of Mrs. Stanley O'Neil, president of the Milwaukee Society, and Mrs. Ben Hooper, State Congressional chairman. Brief talks were made by a number of the delegates. Mr. Stafford said that he was opposed to woman suffrage, but did not feel obliged at that time to explain why; the details might be found in the Congressional Record. He said further that he was confident Wisconsin women did not want to vote because so few of them vote on the school questions. Mr. Stafford's position illustrates perfectly the negligence with which a certain type of politician regards the voteless women. If a delegation of brewers, a delegation of horseshoers, or a delegation of any variety of voters asked his support for their measure, would he have told them he was opposed to it, that he did not propose to discuss it, and that they might, by investigating the Congressional Record, find the reasons for his opposition? Mr. Stafford has been pre-eminently conservative during all the time of his service in Congress, and was a close associate of Speaker Cannon in earlier years. Congressman Wm. J. Cary refused to meet a delegation of suffragists after he had promised the president of the Milwaukee society to do so.

Miss Flora Dunlap, president of the Iowa State Association, gave an address at the convention and $500 was pledged by Wisconsin for Iowa's campaign.

Following is the list of new State officers, with the exception of treasurer, which vacancy will be filled later:

President, Mrs. Henry M. Youmans, Waukesha; 1st vice president, Mrs. Victor Berger, Milwaukee; 2nd vice president, Mrs. Isaac Witter, Grand Rapids; 3rd vice president, Mrs. E. S. Jordan, Kenosha; recording secretary, Mrs. A. J. Rogers, Milwaukee; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. L. Foley, Wauwatosa; 1st auditor, Miss M. V. Brown, Madison; 2d auditor, Miss Amy Comstock, Madison; honorary president, Rev. Olympia Brown, Racine.

OHIO

Congressmen Sherwood, Crosser, Fess, Matthews, Cooper and Emerson have all promised to vote for the Susan B. Anthony amendment in Congress this winter. Six other Ohio Congressmen are known to favor votes for women, and the remaining eleven are non-committal. It is significant that not one declares himself as really opposed, though some are frankly opposed to federal action.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, president of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, sent a letter to each of the 22 Congressmen to reach them on Thanksgiving Day in which she asks them to vote for the federal amendment.

Senator Harding says he will vote for the amendment when it is politically expedient, and Senator Pomerene is unalterably opposed to federal action, though strongly for suffrage in the State.

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Lindsey down, every man in Colorado who has stood up courageously for the people and against the corruptionists declares that equal suffrage has proved a good thing.

THE CASE OF JOHN LAWSON

Mr. Conroy refers to the case of John R. Lawson, who was convicted of murder in Colorado under circumstances that have led to strong protest. He was not even present in the scrimmage during which the killing took place, and was held responsible merely because the disturbance occurred in connection with the strike, and he was the leader of the strike. John Lawson himself does not consider this any argument against votes for women. When his name was used without warrant recently by the anti-suffragists in New Jersey, he telegraphed: "Equal suffrage has always had my hearty endorsement, and I intend to remain steadfastly in the ranks of its advocates."

PROSPEROUS NEW ZEALAND

Mr. Conroy calls Australia and New Zealand "the champion debt-ridden countries of the world."

New Zealand is highly prosperous. The New Zealand Year Book shows that 77 per cent. of the country's indebtedness is invested in income-producing enterprises, and that these assets are of much greater value than the amount of borrowed money spent on them. The amount of the revenue absorbed by the charges on the public debt fell from 38.9 per cent. in 1895 to 23.1 per cent. in 1913.

Mr. Tregear, chairman of the Royal Commission appointed in 1912 to report on the cost of living in New Zealand, states: "The average level of prices has risen less in New Zealand since 1890 than in any other country except France—not nearly so fast as in the United States, Canada or Germany."

The high level of general human welfare and the low rate of infant mortality in New Zealand are well known.

The enlarged expenditures in Australia are almost all connected with the movement for the country's internal development, begun in 1900. They include irrigation and other forms of agricultural development, land grants on long-time payments by holders, and the development of a State railroad system so planned as to unite country with city.

Most students look upon the public debt of New Zealand and Australia as a wise investment in productive public works. The Oxford Survey says:

"The expenditures of New Zealand (and Australia—though New Zealand has always been the model in daring and far-sightedness in this respect) are far from being a cause of concern, so long as the moneys borrowed are expended on interest-earning works, on mortgages, permanent public institutions or improvements."

GARBLED QUOTATIONS

Tennyson says:

"A lie that is half the truth is ever the meanest of lies."

A quotation that is only half the truth is often the meanest kind of a misquotation.

Mr. Conroy makes a specialty of garbled quotations. He selects a few sentences and parts of sentences from Judge Lindsey's article in Everybody's Magazine for May, 1910, and seeks to give the impression that Lindsey thought equal suffrage was powerless for good. In that article Lindsey says explicitly that woman suffrage is not only right but beneficial. The article is a most inspiring account of a great victory won by the good government forces in Denver over the corruptionists; and of that victory Lindsey says, "It was the women who saved us."

Mr. Conroy gives no authority for the statement attributed to Lindsey that Colorado is twenty years behind Massachusetts. In "Progress" for July, 1904, Lindsey wrote: "We have in Colorado the most advanced laws of any State in the Union for the care and protection of the home and the children, the very foundation of the Republic. These laws, in my opinion, would not exist at this time if it were not for the powerful influence of woman suffrage, which at all times has been back of them and those who have conscientiously and faithfully administered them."

Mr. Conroy quotes Mrs. R. C. Campbell of Denver as saying that woman suffrage has not purified politics. He omits the other half of her statement—that it has had no bad effects, but on the contrary has led to a finer and truer comradeship between father and daughter, husband and wife.

The abolition of the property qualification has not purified politics, yet Mr. Conroy, further on in his pamphlet, praises its abolition, as an act of justice. The granting of equal suffrage to men of all religious denominations has not purified politics, yet nobody wants to go back to the old religious tests. If woman suffrage is to be condemned as a failure because it has not always purified politics, every previous widening of the franchise for men must be condemned as a failure for the same reason. A. S. B.

FOUR WITNESSES

Mr. Conroy claims to have a vast volume of testimony from men and women in the enfranchised States that equal suffrage works badly. There is in fact very little such testimony. In Wyoming, for instance, women have voted for 46 years. For more than a quarter of a century the suffragists have had a standing challenge inviting the opponents to find in all Wyoming two respectable men who will say over their own names and addresses that it has had any bad results. The opponents have thus far failed to respond.

The twelve suffrage States have a population of 13,891,831. Out of these 13,891,831 Mr. Conroy offers us the testimony of one man and three women!

Judge Snell of Tacoma is the first. He says he believes Washington would repeal woman suffrage if the question were resubmitted and if everybody could be forced to vote upon it. He does not claim that it would be repealed by the people who would care enough about the matter to vote upon it without compulsion.

Judge Snell is a reactionary who admits that he would be glad to take the ballot away from a large part of the men who now have it. As he is not in sympathy with our American system of suffrage in general, it is natural that he should not favor votes for women. His statements as to the women's vote in Washington have been ridiculed by the Tacoma papers, and refuted by Mayor Fawcett of Tacoma, ex-Mayor Seymour and Governor Lister. These gentlemen point out that Washington has the initiative and referendum, and that if the people wanted to repeal woman suffrage they could do so with perfect ease; but there is no move in that direction.

Mrs. Francis W. Goddard of Colorado is the second witness. This lady is very old and very rich, two facts that tend to conservatism. The Pueblo Chieftain (referring not to her anti-suffrage views but to her general attitude) describes her as "at the head of the reactionaries among the women of the State." By her opinions, temperament and social relations, she is affiliated with the great predatory corporations of Colorado, and she has been for many years a bitter enemy of Judge Lindsey. During the contest over the U. S. Senatorship in 1911, the Legislative Committee of the Woman's Club in Colorado Springs wrote to the members of the Legislature from that county, urging them not to support any man who was a grafter and a tool of the special interests. They mentioned no names; but Mrs. Goddard took the description as aimed at the candidate whom she favored, and was so angry that she resigned from the club. Mrs. Goddard also worked zealously to have her home town "go wet." The Boulder Herald of Jan. 4, 1911, said: "We are frankly surprised to find her in the vanguard of those who would rehabilitate the liquor business at Colorado Springs."

Mrs. Goddard is said to be a woman of despotic temper, who cannot reconcile herself to the fact that a number of elections have gone the way she did not want them to go. In the Woman's Journal of Jan. 14, 1911, Ellis Meredith reported the comment made by the late Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, on Mrs. Goddard's coming out against suffrage. Mrs. Decker said, in substance, that it was merely the personal opinion of a disappointed woman, "who has never forgiven Colorado Springs for electing an independent commission when it adopted the commission form of government."

Mrs. Goddard was unintentionally the means of bringing out a striking proof that equal suffrage does not do the direful things that its opponents predict. Before the Ladies' Home Journal swung around to woman suffrage, while it was still fighting this reform, the editor wrote and telegraphed to Mrs. Goddard, asking her to get testimony against suffrage from some other Colorado women, for his magazine. The fact leaked out and led to some ridicule in the Colorado papers, and, incidentally, to a wide advertisement of the fact that he wanted such testimony. There were about 210,000 women in Colorado. Among these, Mrs. Goddard succeeded in finding eighteen who were willing to say that they did not think much of woman suffrage. And these witnesses were remarkable not only for the fewness of their numbers but for the faintness of their testimony. Of the eighteen, only two said that equal suffrage had done any harm. The others said it had done no good, or not much good, or good only in certain lines. Not one alleged any such extravagant ill results as Mr. Conroy claims.

Illinois has a population of 5,638,591. Among these, Mr. Conroy cites just one woman. She says that women in politics are worse than men. She is a Mrs. C. W. Kayser of Wheaton, whom nobody outside Illinois ever heard of. To offset her alleged statement, we have the testimony of Jane Addams, who says that in Illinois there are now very few antis left; the testimony of Julia C. Lathrop, Ella Flagg Young, the men most prominent in good works in Illinois, and the great majority of the Illinois press. The national organ of the anti-suffragists lamented not long ago that it was now almost impossible to get any Chicago paper to say anything against woman suffrage.

We have also the fact—speaking louder than words—that the bill for the repeal of woman suffrage, introduced in the last Illinois Legislature at the instigation of the liquor interests, failed to pass, and never even got out of committee. In Illinois women cannot vote for members of the Legislature; hence the legislators, if they had chosen, could have repealed woman suffrage without fear of the women's ballots.

Finally, Mr. Conroy quotes Miss Annie Bock of Los Angeles. At the Congressional Hearing in December, 1913, Miss Bock was one of the speakers. In her address she declared that settlement work and welfare work were "either a fad or graft." She denounced not only woman suffrage, but teachers' pensions, employers' liability, the peace movement, and the use of school houses for civic centres, as things which merely "played into the hands of Socialism."

If Mr. Conroy could have quoted any weightier witnesses than these four, he would doubtless have done so.

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE AND DIVORCE

Nothing is more certain than that suffrage does not increase divorce. To show that it does, Mr. Conroy resorts to some curious reasoning. He gives the increase in the number of divorces between 1887 and 1906 in "the nine States which adopted woman suffrage in the period 1869-1912." Five of these States adopted it after 1906—Washington in 1910, California in 1911, Kansas, Oregon and Arizona in 1912. Therefore any increase of divorce in these States previous to 1906 could not have resulted from equal suffrage.

Broadly speaking, it is true that the far Western States have a larger proportion of divorce than New England; but that was the case long before the women of the Western States were given a vote. To prove that equal suffrage increases divorce it must be shown that, since the granting of votes to women, divorce has been increasing faster in the suffrage States than in the non-suffrage States. Just the opposite is the case.

In making the computation, the growth of population must of course be taken into account. If a State doubles its population during twenty years, and also doubles its number of divorces, its proportion of domestic unhappiness remains the same.

According to the special report on marriage and divorce issued by the U. S. Census Bureau, covering the years from 1867 to 1906 (the latest figures available), during the ten years from 1890 to 1900, the increase of divorces per 100,000 of the population in the United States as a whole was 37.7 per cent., while in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho—the only States that had equal suffrage at that time—it averaged only 16.4 per cent. In Colorado there was an actual decrease of 24.7 per cent.

In Maine, during the same period, the number of divorces per 100,000 of the population increased 32.9 per cent., in New York 35.2, in Ohio 42.1, in Michigan 44.4, in South Dakota 46.1, in Missouri 46.4, in Massachusetts 46.8, in Texas 59.6, and in North Dakota 87.2.

Because the Western States have more divorce than the East, Mr. Conroy calls them "radical and unstable." On the same principle, New England would have to be set down as radical and unstable compared with the South, which has much fewer divorces, and all the other Southern States as radical and unstable compared with South Carolina, which has no divorces at all.

Divorce is not the only factor to be taken into consideration when estimating the merits and demerits of States. The suffrage States have a smaller per cent. of illiteracy than the average, a smaller per cent. of child labor, a smaller per cent. of women working outside their own homes for wages, a higher average wage, for both men and women, a higher amount of wealth per capita, and a lower death rate.

Mr. Conroy says that woman suffrage has been adopted only by communities which had a large divorce rate and were given to all sorts of radicalisms. It has been adopted by a great variety of communities, including some where divorces are very few. Women now have full suffrage in Norway, Denmark, Iceland, Finland, Bosnia, Australia, and New Zealand; and municipal suffrage in England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Sweden, and many other places—even in Burmah, Bombay and South Africa.

Everywhere the testimony is practically unanimous that it does not increase divorce. During the last debate in Congress on equal suffrage, Senator Shafroth read letters from the judge at the head of every judicial district in Colorado, all declaring that they had never known or heard of a divorce due to woman suffrage. A. S. B.

(To be continued.)

SUFFRAGE STATUS

States Where Women Have Full Suffrage—Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, California, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, Alaska.
Presidential and Municipal Suffrage—Illinois.
States Which Vote On Question in 1916—Iowa (June 5), South Dakota, West Virginia.
State Which Votes On Question in 1917—Arkansas.
State Where Amendment Has Passed One Legislature and Must Pass Another—Tennessee.

An appropriate Christmas present for friends who like to be well informed and up-to-date is a year's subscription to the Woman's Journal. The Journal makes a suitable gift for either men or women, and it lasts a whole year! Give the national suffrage paper this year; it will cost you no needlework, no hurry, and no worry, and it will not only give pleasure but it is likely to make converts.

MAKE THIS A SUFFRAGE CHRISTMAS

We shall have an attractive Christmas card which will be mailed on request where the subscription is being used as a gift. Where this card is requested please give, not only the name and address to which they go, but also the name of the person making the gift. Order early.

SOUTHERN SUFFRAGISTS TO HOLD CONFERENCE

THE Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference will hold its annual convention in the city of Richmond, Va., Dec. 11-12, in the Jefferson Hotel.

For the first time in the history of the suffrage movement, since its inception in the Seneca Falls convention in 1848, there exists a State woman suffrage organization in every Southern State; the last links of this suffrage chain having been forged by reorganization during the current year in Arkansas, North and South Carolina.

In twelve of the United States the voices of women asking that the political liberty so liberally extended to aliens, ex-slaves and Indians, be extended to them have been heeded, and in consequence even though no further increase occurs in the number of the suffrage States that form the true map of the republic, the opinions of four million women will influence the electoral vote which decides who shall be the next President of the United States.

The South has been charged as slow in coming into its own on the great moral issue of woman suffrage. Particularly is this the case when it is realized what pioneers of pioneers were the Grimke sisters of South Carolina, and that Kentucky holds the palm for the first extension of any form of woman suffrage in the United States, when in 1838 she granted to widowed mothers with children of school age the right to vote in school elections.

In this connection, it is well to remember that the South has come through one of the greatest economic reconstructions that the world has ever witnessed while confronted with the necessity for a political readjustment which called for courage, sacrifice and patriotism of the highest order. It is well, therefore, for our Southern women in awakening public sentiment to the degradation of their disfranchisement to take cognizance of the historical aspect of the case.

To the Southern suffragists chafing under the irritation and disappointment of their State Legislatures refusing their first appeals for submission, and turning in resentment to a national amendment for relief, we point to the women of Iowa who have achieved a constitutional submission, after forty years of effort; to the women of Massachusetts who are reaping the harvest of the seed sown seventy-five years ago by Lucy Stone for equality of opportunities; to the ceaseless uninterrupted efforts of years which characterize the history of constitutional submission in the States we regard as liberal on our question.

To the suffragists of other sections chafing under their long deferred rights of citizenship and now turning to a national amendment to compel relief, we point to the folly of ignoring historical traditions by riding roughshod over the principles and prejudices of the States that hold the balance of power.

Never probably in the history of the suffrage movement has there been a greater need for wisdom, counsel and forbearance on the part of the friends of the cause. In this spirit the Southern States woman suffrage conference extends an invitation to all State rights suffragists to join in a demand upon the Democratic party, in control in the South, to live up to the party principle of State right suffrage, and by its endorsement and support remove the stigma of disfranchisement from the women of the South.

Kate M. Gordon,
Laura Clay,
Alice Ellington,
Hattie Rowland Parker,
Mary S. Bartlett,
Ida Porter Boyer.

SUFFRAGE WINS POLISH READERS

Foreigners of Luzerne County Read Journal Translation and Vote for Women

One of the striking features of Pennsylvania's campaign was the carrying for suffrage of the two large counties, Lackawanna and Luzerne, in the anthracite coal region.

Po ostatecznem dokladnem obliczeniu glosow pokazalo sie ze partya sufrazystek par tya dazaca do rownouprawnie nia kobiet odnios'a w powiecie Luzerne zwycies-two, za partya ta bowiem glosotorwala 14,639 a przeciw (against) 11,500.

Rowniez bardzo wielka ilosc glosow oddano na amen doncal No. 3 to znaczy na no we prawo o odszkodow aniu.

The foregoing article is a suffrage paragraph taken from a Polish newspaper, the Gornik (The Miner). This paper circulates in Luzerne County, where 80,000 Poles live. Miss Edith Bowers of Wilkes-Barre writes that the editor, Mr. Kijausky, printed translations from the Woman's Journal during the suffrage campaign, as did the Slovak papers.

I have always thought that it was a queer law that would let a whiskey-soaked old ward heeler vote and keep a bright, snappy woman away from the polls.—Billy Sunday.

SOUTH DAKOTA HOLDS ANNUAL CONVENTION

Campaign State of 1916 Expects Victory—Dairy State Adopts Unique Slogan, "A Gallon of Cream" or its Equivalent

"I never attended a more enthusiastic or more harmonious convention," writes Mrs. Myra P. Weller of Mitchell in telling of the annual State convention of the South Dakota Universal Franchise League, held at Huron, Nov. 18 and 19. "We expect to carry South Dakota in 1916, and we are going to have many willing workers in the State. A slogan was adopted by our convention—a very suitable one since Dakota is fast becoming a dairy country—"A gallon of cream" (or its equivalent).

Some 15 counties were represented in the convention, which was held in the Congregational Church. The visitors were entertained in the most hospitable fashion by the Huron women. Mrs. Scruby of Huron welcomed the delegates, and Mrs. Whiting of Pierre made the response.

Addresses were made by Mrs. Harley Thomas of White Lake, Mrs. Loraine of Madison, Mrs. Loomis of Brookings, Mrs. S. V. Ghrist of Milwaukee, Miss Alice L. Daley of Madison, and the State president, Mrs. Pyle. Mrs. Ghrist recommended that the organization be made to include women in the country, at Miller there being 30 such members of the county organization. Before the last election there, a petition was circulated asking all women to sign who wanted their husbands to vote in favor of equal suffrage. The signatures represented 92½ per cent. of the women of the county.

Mrs. John Hipple of Pierre moved that there be an organization in every county, if possible, at the county seat, with a vice-president in every township to carry on the work there. In accordance with this motion, the convention voted to abandon the district plan of organization and adopt the county method, which provides for township organizations. Plans were made for launching the equal suffrage campaign and definite plans as to organization and finance adopted.

It was also voted to hold the next State convention in June, 1916, at Sioux Falls.

Officers were elected as follows: president, Mrs. John Pyle, Huron (re-elected); vice president, Mrs. S. V. Ghrist, Miller; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. S. Taylor, Huron; recording secretary, Mrs. C. S. Whiting, Pierre; auditors, Mrs. A. B. Gunderson, Vermillion, and Miss Walker, Bruce; advisory board, Miss Bird of Sturgis, Miss Powell of Custer, Mrs. L. C. Campbell of Sioux Falls and Mrs. C. B. Billinghurst of Pierre.

Mrs. John Hipple of Pierre was chosen chairman of the press committee, the other members of which she will select herself. The program committee for the next convention consists of: Mrs. Leavitt of Sioux Falls, Mrs. John Hipple of Pierre, and Mrs. Noble of Rapid City. The finance committee includes Mrs. C. S. Polley of Pierre, Mrs. L. C. Campbell of Sioux Falls, Mrs. S. V. Ghrist of Miller. The nominating committee is composed of Mrs. Myra Weller of Mitchell, Mrs. Wegniar and Mrs. Woodruff.

The last evening's session opened with a discussion of the "Woman's Journal," by Mrs. Weller. She says, "Most of the delegates are already subscribers, but I secured four new names. We are planning for a three months' subscription to the Journal for every voter in our County the last three months before election. We find the Journal a vote maker."

MISS PANKHURST AIDS WAR'S POOR

Sylvia Pankhurst is devoting herself to the relief of the distress caused by the war in the poorest part of London. She and the East London Federation of Suffragettes are running two restaurants that sell food at cost and supply good meals at 4 cents a head, also a co-operative boot factory and a toy factory to enable the unemployed to earn a living. They have sales twice a week of new and second-hand clothing and they run a day nursery and four baby clinics. They have re-named an old public house "The Mother's Arms," and are distributing daily hundreds of quarts of milk to destitute babies and expectant mothers. They have just sent out an urgent appeal for help for the babies' milk fund, which is in desperate need of aid. Contributions for the good work may be sent to Dr. Barbara Tchaykovsky, Langham House, Harrow, England, and gifts of clothing to Sylvia Pankhurst, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, London, E.

Woman's activity would be broadened by enfranchisement; she would become politically enlightened, and would take a deeper interest in what is going on in the world.—Jane Addams.

We will be able to solve the question of war or peace sooner or later as women become enfranchised.—Senator James D. Phelan, of California.

Take from the politics of our State and nation the insidious influences of the liquor interests and nation-wide equal suffrage would prevail within a year's time. —Governor George A. Carlson, of Colorado.

I favor woman suffrage because I believe it will promote better womanhood, bring woman into closer touch with the world, broaden and strengthen her mentally, and make her more serviceable in all branches of life's work. —Justice Townsend Scudder, N. Y. Supreme Court.

"I have no hesitation in saying that, looked at from every angle, the result of woman suffrage has been most beneficial in the State of Washington, and that if the question were again submitted to the male voters of this State it would carry by a much larger majority than at the time of its submission."—Chief Justice George E. Morris, Olympia.

In the State of Washington and the city of Tacoma we owe a great deal to the active participation of women in politics. I am convinced that their influence complements that of men, and that they take an active interest in certain vital questions about which the majority of men are not particularly keen. — William W. Seymour, ex-mayor of Tacoma.

Miss Margaret Foley

For speaking engagements before men's and women's organizations, Miss Margaret Foley may be reached by addressing her in care of

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WORKING WOMEN National Woman's Trade Union League stands for self-government in the workshop through organization and also for the enactment of protective legislation. Information given. LIFE AND LABOR working women's magazine 10c a copy Mrs. Raymond Robins, President. Headquarters 166 W. Washington St., Chicago (new)

SITUATIONS.

CULTURED YOUNG LADY desires position as companion to lady wishing travel and change. Can start at once. References exchanged. "T," Woman's Journal. (45)

NOTICE! NOTICE!—15,000 men and women will get U. S. Government Jobs this year. $75.00 month. Vacations. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. E124, Rochester, N. Y.

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THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS
585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

SCORES FACTORY WORK IN IOWA

Woman Inspector Testifies to Bad Conditions—Forty Per Cent. of Women Underpaid

Low wages earned by husbands were found to form the greatest factor in causing married women to go to work, by a special investigation into occupational conditions among women of Iowa, Mrs. Ellen M. Rourke, State factory inspector, told delegates to the Iowa State Conference of Charities and Correction held in Waterloo, Nov. 23, according to the Des Moines Register and Leader. Of the 324 married women interviewed there were half whose husbands were out of work or were not steadily employed, and 67 whose husbands were incapacitated for work through sickness or physical disability.

"The investigation revealed," said Mrs. Rourke, "that 39.7 per cent. of 3,914 women interviewed receive less than $6, $6.50 or $7 a week, and 18.4 per cent. receive less than $8 a week in industries wherein they render better service than men. The problem of underpaid and overworked women is of vital importance and grave consequence in this State. There was an hour limitation bill and a minimum wage bill introduced at the last session of the general assembly. Both measures were defeated, but this was not surprising, for under such circumstances certain interests strive to prevent the establishment of wage standards or any other progressive movement and many times they oppose so-called drastic measures that would be a blessing in disguise."

"The appointment of men and women to the social service positions of our State, as overseers of the poor, probation officers, truant officers, health officers and police officers must be taken out of politics," Miss Bessie McClenahan, chief of the social welfare extension work of the University of Iowa, declared at the opening of the discussion on charities and children.

Two years ago the suffrage resolution in the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs was not reported out of the committee. This year it was unanimously reported out with favorable recommendation. When it was put to the convention fifteen or twenty women rose to their feet asking the honor of seconding the motion, and it went through, 100 to 5.

ALL RETURNS BUT PHILADELPHIA'S IN

Vote Outside of Quaker City Shows 308,101 for Amendment and 318,515 Against

The official returns of Allegheny County were received at Harrisburg last week, and only those of Philadelphia are to be received.

The vote of the State outside of Philadelphia on the suffrage amendment is as follows: For, 308,101; against, 318,515.

The returns gave Allegheny County the distinction of being the first county of a million or more population to give a majority for suffrage.

AT THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE CONVENTION in Washington from December 14 to 19 the Woman's Journal will have desk room. A representative will be in charge during convention hours, and will be ready to give information and make appointments. At the desk new subscriptions may be ordered, renewals may be paid, single copies and other literature may be purchased or ordered. A Kampaign Kit and new posters will be on exhibition. Delegates will be interested to watch the Woman's Journal space, for the display will be changed every day.

Delegates representing the Woman's Journal will be Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. Emma L. Blackwell and Mr. Howard L. Blackwell, of New Jersey and Massachusetts, Miss Mildred Hadden of Ohio, Mrs. Sara Halley of Georgia, Mr. Henry Bailey Stevens of New Hampshire and Massachusetts and Miss Agnes E. Ryan of Iowa and Massachusetts.

Delegates are invited to call at the Woman's Journal desk for a souvenir of the occasion.

Agnes E. Ryan.

A SUFFRAGE PRIMER

Designed for Children in the Primary Grades and Societies Opposed to Woman Suffrage —With Hard Words Carefully Syllabicated and Illustrations to Render Their Meanings Easy

By Eugene A. Hecker, Author of "The History of Woman Suffrage"

LESSON VIII.

Con-tem-plate this clas-sic bust.

It is the like-ness of a U. S. Senator who voted against the suffrage a-mend-ment.

We have de-pict-ed him in Roman style because that is so dig-ni-fied and ap-pro-pri-ate.

This senator's mother paid for his ed-u-ca-tion by taking in washing.

His wife writes half of his speeches and man-a-ges his fi-nan-cial affairs.

He does not believe in votes for women.

Shall we say that this is funny or sad?

LESSON IX.

The photo is a like-ness of a certain member of a certain School Board. If his hair were cut, you would see that his head is like a pea-nut.

He de-pre-cates the Equal Suffrage Ag-i-ta-tion.

He is re-sol-ute-ly against equal pay to men and women for the same work.

For, he says, men have fam-i-lies to support and broader tastes to sat-is-fy and their habits are more ex-pen-sive.

Women teachers do not support fam-i-lies, but only their brothers and sisters and in-va-lid fathers and mothers.

Neither do they drink or smoke, so that a small salary suf-fic-eth them.

Each teacher in the pri-mary school has only six-ty pupils to teach and two hundred papers to mark every day.

Her con-tin-u-ous work keeps her out of mis-chief.

The fifty super-in-tend-ents hold her in the paths of right-eous-ness.

And now she wants equal pay.

Is it not enough to make a right-thinking man de-spair of the future?

LESSON X.

Observe the pa-tri-arch.

He does not think it right for women to vote, because they cannot bear mil-i-tary service and wage war.

Well, could he?

No, my child, for his con-sti-tu-tion was frail from early man-hood until he took the Keely cure. Now he is too old.

Does he vote?

He does, indeed.

Would he object to being dis-fran-chised?

My dear, you should have heard his lan-guage when he lost his vote for a few months on account of change of res-i-dence.

He is not very con-sis-tent.

Yes, my child, he is as con-sis-tent as most men.

LESSON XI.

See this hor-rid creature. She is an enemy of society.

She does not look it. Who is she?

She is a suffragette. She wants to de-stroy the home, intro-duce so-ci-al-ism, and make women mas-cu-line and man-nish.

I don't believe it.

You will after you read the pam-phlets of the So-ci-eties Opposed to the Ex-ten-sion of Suffrage.

(THE END.)

CAMPAIGN SWEEPS ON TO CAPITAL

(Continued from Page 383.)

of one or both houses of Congress, if plans launched this week are successful. There is good precedent for the request; on twenty-eight different occasions outsiders have spoken before formal sessions of the House.

When the car bearing the envoys to Washington reached New York last week its speedometer registered 4,898 miles. The women had just added the signature of Governor Beeckman of Rhode Island to the petition after a demonstration in Providence. They were welcomed to New York by Acting Mayor McAneny and received a telephone message from Mayor Mitchel. At the reception at Sherry's Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont pledged $1,000 "to convert President Wilson to the federal amendment" and another $1,000 in the interest of changing the hearts of Southern suffragists to a belief in the federal method.

LAST LAUGHS

"Yes," said the Colonel, pompously, "I am quite confident that the war will be over by October."

"What year?" asked Bildad.

"Ah," said the Colonel, "that is another question."—Judge.

Mother: "What is baby crying for now?"

Little Ethel: "I'm sure I don't know. I was only trying to make him smile with the glove stretcher."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A British soldier in Belgium was one morning wending his way to camp with a fine rooster in his arms, when he was stopped by his colonel to know if he had been stealing chickens.

"No, colonel," was the reply. "I saw the old fellow sitting on the wall, and I ordered him to crow for England, and he wouldn't do it, so I just took him prisoner."

Mrs. Williams, just back from abroad, was attending an afternoon tea given in her honor.

"And did you actually go to Rome?" asked the hostess.

"I really don't know, my dear," replied Mrs. Williams. "You see, my husband always bought the tickets."—Ladies' Home Journal.

On a trip about the environs of San Diego and Coronado Beach in a sightseeing motor car, the driver pointed out various landholdings, buildings, hotels, etc., as the property of J. D. Spreckles, Jr., the sugar magnate. Even the road over which they bowled was privately owned by Spreckles. As the car drew near the bay, a little girl asked: "Mamma, who owns the bay?"

Mamma smiled and said, "Why, dearie, God owns the bay."

"Well," said the puzzled child, "how did He get it away from Mr. Spreckles?"

"Well, I'll be slammed!" ejaculated Lester Greenhaw of Petunia, in the midst of his perusal of the village newspaper. "The Weekly Palladium has all along been for peace at any price, and here this week every editorial in it is defying somebody and yelling that everybody must apologize to us!"

"Yes!" returned Hod Durnitt. "A fellow paid the editor two years' subscription in hard cider day before yesterday."

HELP FOR WEST VIRGINIA

By Cora L. Ebert, President of the West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association

West Virginia as the one eastern campaign State of 1916, makes an especial appeal to the eastern States for immediate financial assistance.

It plans to have paid organizers in the field by Jan. 1, 1916, and the Publicity Bureau in working order by that time. It is imperative that this phase of the work be put off no longer and also impossible to take on its financial responsibilities without the assurance of being able to meet the obligation.

Individual suffragists and suffrage organizations desirous of having a new cycle of suffrage started in the East are asked to contribute generously to West Virginia. There is a wonderfully fine chance of winning this State for suffrage.

The population is 73 per cent. rural; there are no very large cities with their organized vice interests; leading members of each political party are openly for suffrage; many of the large organizations of the State have endorsed the pending amendment, and the center of anti-suffrage activity—the saloon—does not exist in the State.

What will you do to help carry West Virginia next year?

All of my family are ardent suffragists, and I'm proud to say so. —Walter Damrosch.

"Nothing can prevent the success of woman suffrage unless Democracy itself is doomed to fall," said Mrs. Victor Berger, president of the Milwaukee Board of Education, and second vice-president of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association in welcoming to Milwaukee the thirtieth annual convention of the organization last week.

Nursemaid: "I'm going to leave this place, mum."

Mistress: "Why? Don't you like the child?"

Nursemaid: "Oh, yes, mum. But 'e's that afraid of a soldier I can't get 'im near one."—Punch.

Good for Babies

This from the Kansas Sabetha Star answers an oft-repeated and very foolish question:

"They said that if she voted the babies would be neglected. But as soon as the women of Kansas were given the ballot, the babies came to the fore right away. More has been done for the babies of Kansas in the three years we have had equal suffrage than in all the fifty years preceding it."